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Progress Seen in Lebanon Talks Despite Artillery Duels

PLO's Political Chief Says '70% of Agreement' Is Complete; Premier Ends Boycott of Talks in Beirut

BEIRUT — Israeli forces besicg-ing Beirut and Palestinian guerrillas trapped in the city fought fierce artillery and rocket duels Friday, but talks to end their monthlong war appeared to be making some

headway. State can Beirut radio said Isracli gans fit districts throughout West Beirut, where 5,000 gaerrillas are dug in alongside about 500,000 Lebanese and Palestinian civilians.

Signs of progress in the compli-cated negotiations to settle the conflict included talks between Premier Shahq al-Wazzan and President Bias Sarks of Lebanon and Philip C. Habib, the U.S. spe-cial Middle East envoy. Farouk Kaddouini, the PLO's

political chief, said in London that civilians left behind in Lebanon ian official said later that Syria "70 percent of the agreement" is would be protected, he said.
Completed and said a plan might

Asked how far the 70 re be ready "within 24 hours."

Mr. Kaddoumi said unresolved issues included the timing of a PLO withdrawal and the number of troops in a multinational peace-keeping force. The PLO would prefer United Nations supervision He said the PLO was also insist-

ing on leaving Beirut with all its heavy and light wespons by the Damascus highway to Syria. "They were proposing that we go out by sea," he said. "But we have to take

The PLO also wanted interna-tional guarantees that Palestinian

Asked how far the 70 percent agreement had covered those points, Mr. Kaddoum said, "I think most of these points."

In another development in the negotiations, Mr. Wazzan drove Friday from his West Beirut office at the presidential palace in Baabda, outside Beirut, ending a fiveday boycott of the talks.

Mr. Wazzan and Mr. Habib declined comment after their onehour meeting, but the Lebanon-run radio said one new proposal they discussed was a half-mile Israeli pullback from the Damascus highway to permit the guerrillas to withdraw by land to Syria. A Syrwould not accept PLO guerrillas. Beirut radio quoted Mr. Wazzan

as saying "many differences and difficulties remained, but many obstacles had been overcome." It said the premier hoped there would be concrete results soon. Mr. Wazzan said in an interview on Lebanese television: "We are scaling one obstacle after another,

are supreme interests we have to save of which Lebanon is the fore-Very few snags are left, but they are important to the expected ching of the operation designed to end the squeezing crisis we are undergoing," Mr. Wazzan said. "I hope that we shall arrive at

but time is running out and there

follow-up of negotiations."

A Lebanese political observer, however, said there had been no substantive progress and that Mr. Wazzan was not optimistic about a peaceful solution to the crisis. The renewed fighting added to the pes-

Mr. Wazzan earlier had accused Mr. Habib of insisting that any U.S. peacekeeping force enter Beirut after the guerrillas with-draw, leaving the remaining Moslem civilians vulnerable to reprisals from Christian militiamen in East Beirut.

A key Lebanese mediator, Saeb Salam, said the PLO had dropped its demands to maintain a political

cal adviser to Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, said in Beirut that the PLO had not dropped those

Asked if after the bulk of the guerrillas left Lebanon the PLO would still have a political pres-ence in the country. Mr. Hassan said: "Surely. We have an agreement with Lebanon and Lebanon recognizes the PLO."

In Washington, Edwin Meese 3d, counselor to President Reagan, described as inaccurate press reports that the PLO had dropped its demand for a military and political presence in Lebanon.

"I think you always have to take anything they say seriously," he said of the Brezhnev message. "But I don't think it is of a nature that

would keep us from going ahead and trying to accomplish a peace-ful solution in Lebanon." Beirut radio said a number of

people had been killed and wounded in Friday's barrage. One shell fell near the Beirut International Airport and wounded 12 Lebanese policemen, it said.

Residents said the guerrillas, who have been besieged in the capital for more than three weeks,

to Lebanon despite a warning from Leonid L Brezhnev, the Sovi-

still prepared to send U.S. troops fought back with rocket and machine-gun fire.

Both sides charged the other with opening fire. The Israeli military command reported seven soldiers wounded, one seriously. The Israelis said they returned the fire.

At dusk, the Israelis redoubled their bombardment and Beirut Radio said gunboats in the Mediterlas replied with an occasional salvo

of rockets. It was the fifth consecutive day of artillery and rocket duels in and around Beirur.

Israel Radio also announced Friday that Israel was holding 9,000 Palestinian captives in Leba non. Earlier reports spoke of 6,000 Palestinians captives.

Reagan Reportedly Seeking Ways To Ease Ban on Siberian Pipeline

Reagan is searching for ways to case conomic sanctions against.

Poland and the Soviet Union, including a scaling back of the ban
on equipment for the new gas
pipeline from Siberna to Western Europe, according to anthoritative administration officials.

"We are not grasping at straws," an official said, "but we are looking for an opportunity to respond if the Polish and Soviet authorities do something or make any prog-ress" toward lifting martial law in Poland, resuming discussions with labor leaders or releasing political

After the imposition of martial aw in Poland in December, the United States applied sanctions gainst the Soviet Union because Washington believed that Moscow had been at least indirectly responable for the crackdown.

Reconsideration of the U.S. po-

By Henry Scott Stokes

New York Times Service

TOKYO - Japan, which has

been under steady pressure from the United States to raise military

spending plans to increase its fis-cal 1983 military budget by 7.34

percent, far ahead of other spend-

According to the announcement

crease will raise the military bud-

The decision was reached Friday by the Finance Ministry and the Defense Agency after months of difficult negotiations between the

government has been trying to cut

spending by 5 percent in most do-partments for the fiscal year start-

ing April 1, 1983. The decision to

concern over a Soviet arms build-

up in the region, as well as U.S.

by Tokyo.
Overall, the 1983 budget will

Ministry said. The budget, one of

the most austere in years, is to be

formally announced late this year in roughly the form decided Fri-

day. U.S. and Japanese officials wel-

comed the decision on the budget.
We understand that this is only

I wouldn't say we are 100 per-cent happy," said a Defense Agen-cy official. "However, the increase

of 7.34 percent at a time when the

AGE 21 cess and that further increases, particularly in defense, are possible " said Mandall " are possible " are possible " are possible " said Mandall " are possible " a

R MUP ble," said Marshall R. Louis Jr., a SSIFE U.S. Embassy spokesman.

rise by about 1.4 percent over 1982
to about \$128 billion, the Finance

by government officials, the in-

get to about \$10.76 billion.

two departments.

Because of the recession, the

increase military spending appears to make the military the No. 1 pri-

ority in Japan for next year.

The increase is said to reflect

after what they described as an explosive meeting of Cabinet-level officers in the White House on June 27, 10 days after Mr. Reagan announced that the ban on sale of oil and gas equipment to the Soviet Union was being extended to for-

Officials said William E. Brock the U.S. trade representative, and others at the meeting said the decision had been a disaster for relations with Western Europe and would benefit only opponents of the United States.

The exchange became so heated that William P. Clark, the national security adviser was said to have asked two staff members to put their notes on the table and leave

The White House would begin scaling back the sanctions only if there was movement toward liber-alization in Poland, the officials

Tokyo, Under Pressure From U.S.,

Plans to Increase Military Spending

Zenko Suzuki

Western diplomats and Tokyo

officials appear to expect another small increase in 1983 budgeted

small increase in 1965 budgeter arms spending when Premier Zen-ko Suzuki and his Cabinet give final approval to next year's budget at the end of 1982. Japan also increased military spending sharply last year, by about 7.75 percent.

Meanwhile, the government has almost completed work on a \$16-

billion, 5-year plan for weapons purchases in the 1983-87 period. It

is the biggest arms program yet for Japan, which ranks eighth in the

world in spending on armed

The program dovetails into the

trying to induce U.S. businessmen to urge the Western European leaders to press the Polish and Soviet authorities to make the first

In that way, the officials said, the White House could claim success of its sanctions, and the Western Europeans and Russians could go forward with the pipeline.

On July 2, an unidentified White House official said in a broadcast by Radio Free Europe that Western European encouragement of liberalization in Poland was "perrefieve some of the tension within the alliance as well."

Administration intelligence experts on Eastern Europe say they believe that the sanctions have been working and that there is a chance the Warsaw authorities may use Poland's national holiday. July 22, to announce a softening of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

1983 budget, which covers the first year of the first major military buildup in Japan since World War

U.S. officials appeared reason-

Ambassador Mike Mansfield

has told visitors that Japan already

increased spending on the armed forces more rapidly than any in-dustrial nation in the 1970s, rais-

ing military budgets at an average

The U.S. envoy also has said that the United States raised

budgets for the armed forces by 2

percent during the same period and the NATO allies by less.

concern in the governing Liberal

Democratic Party over Soviet military activities in the region, Japa-

"It is a matter of especially se-

rious concern to us that the Soviet

Union has continued to build up

its military forces in Asia and the Far East," Mr. Suzuki said in a re-

nese officials said.

ter in Hawaii.

The decision to give priority to the armed forces reflects mounting

annual rate of about 8 percent

A Palestinian refugee cleared away rubble in what had been a refugee camp outside Sidon in southern Lebanon. The camp was destroyed in fighting between Israeli and Palestinian forces.

Syria Announces Refusal to Admit **PLO Combatants**

By Marvine Howe

nounced Friday that it would not accept the besieged Palestinian fighters from Beirut because because they should continue their struggle for "their legitimate

A Syrian government spokes-man made this statement in response to news reports about an American plan to transfer the estimated 6,000 Palestinian guerrillas from Beirut to Syria.

"The PLO has not suggested anything in this respect to us," the Syrian official declared.

'Svria in normal circumstances is a homeland for the Palestinians as well as all Arabs, but under the possibility of moving the Palestinian fighters from Beirut to Syria because their normal place is where they are now, awaiting the return of their legitimate rights," the Sysian official spokesman declared.

The spokesman said, "What we understand is that discussions going on with the Lebanese government concern the siege of the PLO and of its apparatus, and not

the PLO fighters. Official sources pointed out that there are already about 250,000 Palestinian refugees in Syria as well as a constant flow of PLO leaders, but neither Syria nor any other of the Arab countries are ready to absorb the 600,000 Palestinians in Lebanon.

Also Friday, Morris Draper, a U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state, arrived here apparently to about his plan, which necessarily inform the Syrian government of involves Damascus. The plan not details of the American plan for only calls for the evacuation of the PLO evacuation from Beirut and to try to win its support. Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskander Ahmad ex- ian troops.

pressed his government's bitterness Friday over the American plan, being negotiated in Beirut by the U.S. special envoy, Philip C Habib, and Israeli and Lebanese authorities. He stressed that Damascus had not been consulted on the plan and declared that Mr. Habib had reversed the priorities. "Efforts must be made to force

draw and not the Palestinians," Mr. Ahmad said in an interview, emphasizing that otherwise the U.S. administration would appear to be "a vital partner to the Israeli invasion and annihilation of the Syria's refusal to receive the Pal-

the invading Israeli forces to with-

estinian guerrillas must be seen in the context of this position, according to authoritative Syrian

"Our brothers are always welcome but whether the fighters leave by sea or by road, the fundamental problem will remain the question of Paiestinian rights," an authoritative Syrian source ex-

Mr. Ahmad declared in the interview, "Before the Palestinians there are only two options: either to be thrown into the sea and swallowed by the sharks or to go back to their homeland, to Palestine. The only place for them is in Pales-

Official sources stressed that the minister's remark should be interpreted as a rejection of the Ameri-

Syrians resent the fact that Mr. about his plan, which necessarily Palestinian fighters to Syria but also the withdrawal of all foreign forces, including about 60,000 Syr-

In the interim, until the appoint-

ment of Secretary-Designate George P. Shultz is confirmed by

the U.S. Senate, the State Depart-

ment's voice is considerably weak-er in arguing any diplomatic disad-

vantages to the harder-line foreign

policies coming from the White

rence S. Eagleburger, for example,

was unable to present State De-partment objections to the new

trade sanctions on the Soviet natu-

ral gas pipeline to Western Europe

as forcefully and insistently as Mr. Haig could have done if he had been present, officials said. Presi-

Undersecretary of State Law-

House in recent weeks.

U.S. Sees Signs of Committee Rule in Place of Brezhnev

Reagan Aides Cite Responses on Lebanon Crisis, Debate Approach During Soviet Transition

By Robert C. Toth Los Angeles Times Service

cent speech at the East-West Cen-WASHINGTON — Diplomatic messages from the Kremlin to President Reagan during the Leba-"The increased activities of Soviet forces in the water around Janese crisis indicate that the Soviet pan have heightened the apprehengovernment "is now being run by sion of our people," he said. He committee" rather than by Presirepeated Japanese objections to dent Leonid I. Brezhnev, a White the Soviet occupation of four is-lands off Hokkeido since 1945 and House official said Thursday.

That judgment, by and large shared by State Department offia recent Soviet military buildup cials relying on other evidence be-sides the cables on Lebanon, has Since he took office in mid-1980, Mr. Suzuki, who initially strongly opposed marked increases in mililed to an informal debate within the administration about how U.S. tary spending, appears to have changed his thinking despite the policy should respond to the situation in the Kremlin. recession. He is increasing military spending now despite opposition from business leaders who have Both White House and State Department officials predicted that there would be "stability and

from Mr. Brezhnev, now 75 years old and increasingly enfeebled, to a new titular leader.

As a result, however, the United States may be tempted to tailor its policies to take advantage of the situation in the belief that committee rule is slow, cumbersome and seldom forceful.

pursued, he said

Two reactions appear to domi-nate U.S. thinking on the issue: One is relief that the Soviet Union is unlikely to be in an "adven-turous mode" for some time, as a State Department official said. Although the United States cannot use the opportunity to change policies that affect the Soviet Union directly or indirectly, it can be less worried about possible Soviet reac-tions to U.S. policies already being

The other view is that "this is cy during the transition of power not the time to negotiate seriously

with Moscow," another State Department official said. A Kremlin run by consensus will not be able to make significant new concessions, as would be necessary for a new strategic arms agreement, "so it's silly to put our real cards on the table," he said.

A State Department official as-serted that the United States has not attempted to directly exploit the Kremlin leadership situation. But a former National Security Council aide suggested that the Reagan decision in principle to send U.S. Marines into Lebanon was made easier by the belief that it ran little risk of a Moscow military response.

Moscow's critical public statement about the Marines, issued over Mr. Brezhnev's name, was considerably milder than the Soviet Union issued during the 1973

crush an Egyptian army, the Soviet Union threatened to send in their own forces if Washington did not stop the Israelis. The most recent Soviet state-

Mideast war. With Israel poised to

ment only cautioned that if U.S. troops do go in, "the Soviet Union will construct its policy in accor-dance with this fact." This perfunctory warning, which is the public version of the latest Kremlin message to the White House, is the strongest issued by the Russians on the Lebanese crisis.

White House Perception

The White House perception of the Kremlin's present leadership problems takes on increased significance in the absence of a U.S. secretary of state, which was created the sudden resignation June 25

dential aides can more easily carry the day as a result.

of Alexander M. Haig Jr.

Growing Evidence The evidence that the Kremlin is

being run by committee has been growing for some time, State Department officials said. The evidence was initially based on the physical condition of Mr. Brezhnev, whose illnesses, including severe hardening of the arteries, make him appear considerably older than his age.

More recently, Moscow announced that Mr. Brezhnev would be going to the Crimea for his summerlong vacation but, unlike in the past, would be receiving no

East European leaders.
The White House official said that the Soviet cables on Lebanon exhibited the kind of equivocation - a soft line followed by a softer line followed by a harder line, for example, along with an inconsistent emphasis of priorities — that is the stamp of a group consensus rather than an individual strong point of view.

"If you think of the Kremlin today as a family business," a State Department analyst said, "Brezhnev is the old grandfather who founded it and is still chairman of the board. But he's good only for maybe two hours of work a day."

INSIDE

■ Among U.S. economists would work

OPEC will maintain its rethe cartel must respect the curbs as the organization met in Vienna.

Most portraits appear to be suspended in a hazy zone between art and life, belonging fully to neither. Why these portraits lurk in himbo, why others do not, and other reflections on portraits, both

and legislators, this year's phonomenon is the flat-rate income tax - an idea for radical changes in the tax law that President Reagan has said he finds attractive. An explanation of the idea and how it Page 3.

straints on output, Iraq's oil minister said, and Venezuela's minister said all members of

painted and photographed, are in Weekend. Page 5W.

Russia Denies Visas to 2 in Move to End Hunger Protests By Dusko Doder MOSCOW — Soviet authorities, moving to halt the practice of stag-

requests for a bigger military effort government plans to cut spending on other departments by 5 percent on other departments by 5 percent indicates an awareness" of Japan's

national priorities.

refused exit permits to two Russians fasting to win the right to join their American wives. Both Yuri V. Balovienkov and Sergei L. Petrov vowed to continue

ing protest hunger strikes, an-nounced Friday that they have

their fasts to the death. In an unusual move, Sergei Fadeyev, deputy chief of the Soviet visa office, invited foreign correspondents to his headquarters to make the amouncement and also to accuse the U.S. Embassy in Moscow of having encouraged protests by Soviet citizens.

Mr. Fadeyev specifically mentioned a luncheon last December for 20 Russians seeking to join their spouses in the United States and hosted by the U.S. ambassador, Arthur H. Hartman.

Speaking about contacts be-tween the fasting Russians and American diplomats and journalists here, Mr. Fadeyev said: "No one objects to contacts, help and support, but in this case, if to judge by events here and publications in the West, they have special purpose not at all friendly to the Soviet Union and amounting to direct interference in its internal af-

called for a 10-percent cut in the

1983 budget to reduce this year's deficit of \$40.5 billion.

The U.S. chargé d'affaires, Warren Zimmermann, lodged a protest with the Soviet Foreign Ministry later Friday rejecting Soviet charges and reminding it that the Soviet Union was a signatory of the 1975 Helsinki Final Agreement that specifically includes provisions calling for government ciforts on family reunification mat-

grapher whose wife, Virginia H. Johnson of Roanoke, Va., is a law A spokesman for the embassy. Franklin Tonini, said the United States would continue to show in-student in North Carolina, said.

terest in and concern for spouses of American citizens. Mr. Petrov, 29, was in his 38th

continuity" in Soviet foreign poli-

day of a protest fast on Friday. Mr. Balovienkov, 33, ended a 43day hunger strike on June 21 after being promised an exit visa but began another five days ago in protest over slow bureaucratic proce-

The decision not to grant their visas was described by Mr. Fadeyev as being motivated by reasons of state." He said the refusal was tempo-

rary and asserted that the wives of the two men could come to live in Moscow for the next six months. At the end of that time, he said, the two men could re-apply for emigration and "we are ready to re-examine their statements if possible favorably. Mr. Petrov, a free-lance photo-

"We will see who is more stub-Mr. Balovlenkov is a former computer programer whose wife, Elena, is a staff nurse for a Balti-

more city hospital. The couple's 2year-old daughter lives with her Mr. Balovlenkov began his first hunger strike May 10 along with four other Soviet citizens seeking to join their foreign spouses. Ini tially, the authorities yielded by allowing one of them, Andrei Fro-

lov, 51, to join his wife in Chicago. Another member of the group, Iosif Kiblitsky, 36, has received a visa to join his West German wife. Two women hunger strikers, Tatyana Lozansky, 29, whose husband is in the United States, and Tatyana Azure, 29, married to a Frenchman, have been promised

permission to emigrate and have abandoned their protest. During the press conference at the Soviet visa office, Mr. Fadeyev

20 Russians last December had led to a joint action by the group and presumably to hunger strike pro-He produced a letter written by

the father of one of the Russians at the huncheon, Tatyana Rubin, 25, which accused the U.S. ambassador of interference "in family matters and Soviet internal affairs." Mr. Fadeyev also said that Mrs.

Rubin had not applied to emigrate to ioin her husband in the United States. The U.S. Embassy spokesman, Mr. Tonini, however, said the U.S. consular section has an application filled by Mrs. Rubin "stating her desire to go to the United States." Mr. Tonini would not disclose the name of her husband.

Diplomatic sources here said Moscow seemed to have decided to take a firm stand on the issue to prevent several would-be emigrants to resort to hunger strikes to press their cases.

Social Pressures Bring Deception In China Census

PEKING - Many Chinese women are claiming to be older than they really are in the nation's census because they do not want to be forced to use birth control, according to a Canton newspaper.

Chinese couples are encouraged to have only one child in order to control China's population, estimated at 1 billion. But there is widespread opposition. The Southern Daily newspa-

per also said that teen-agers who had found potential spouses were claiming to have reached the legal marriage age of 22 for men and 20 for women, while unmarried people in their late 20s were pretending to be younger so as to be more likely to find a spouse.

New Folk Heros Are Emerging Among Afghan Guerrillas

By Stuart Aucrbach

Washington Past Service PESHAWAR, Pakistan - New national folk heros are emerging from among Afghans challenging the power of the highly politicized rebel organizations here who are believed by guerrillas in the field to spend more time battling each other than the Soviet

These new heros include men such as Ahmad Shah Massoud, known as the "Lion of the Panjshir" for his exploits in beating back five Soviet attacks in 18 months on his strategic stronghold in the Panishir Valley, and Abdul Haq, commander of urban guerrillas who make the streets of the Afghan capital of Kabul unsafe for supporters of the Moscow-installed government of Babrak Karmal.

"They are demonstrating leadership where there is not much shown here," said a long-time observer of rebel activities in this city near the Pakistan-Afghan

He predicted that the strength of the refugee organizations would lessen with the growth of a new leader-ship within Afghanistan. The groups in Peshawar are

Israel Dismisses Mayor

In Occupied Gaza for

'Anti-Israel' Activities

The new leaders are developing a following within the country as reports of their victories are passed by word-of-mouth from village to village. Their fame has reportedly spread far from their centers of operation. Mr. Massoud, 28, a former engineering student, is the best known of them because his Panjshir Valley base, 40 miles (64 kilometers) northwest of Kabul, has become a major target for the Soviet-led forces.

He appears to have repulsed a fifth major attack that started in May by first drawing a strong force of

Soviet and Afghan government troops deep into the 70-mile-long valley and then ambushing them from its rugged mountainsides. Reportedly, the Soviet-Afghan forces suffered heavy casualties, although the fighting

is still going on.

Mr. Massoud has mastered the techniques of guerrilla warfare so well that other rebel bands send men

border, where government officials reportedly fear to leave their protected enclaves.

Sayed Jagram is another local leader who is becoming known across Afghanistan. He runs a force that operates in the central Afghan provinces of Ghazni, Wardak and Bamian, where the government has little

According to reliable sources, more than a half-dozen other local guerrilla commanders are seen as potential future leaders of Afghanistan if Soviet forces are ever forced to leave. These leaders are described as having risen through merit, not because of the state of the second of inherited tribal positions. They are also described as not being dominated by Islamic religious leaders, even though they are devout Moslems.

Furthermore, they are beginning to help each other in a way that has not been seen before in the Afghan movement against the Kabul regime. "They are forg-ing a new nationalism on Afghanistan," said a diplomat based in Pakistan.

Beyond that, though, they have become a counterforce to the Peshawar-based political organizations,

split into two loose federations, one made up of listamic fundamentalists and the other considered border, where government officials reportedly fear to who have become largely discredited because of constant bickering that sometimes leads to armed com-

> These internal fends have worsened the already strained relationship between the political groups here and the fighters in Afghanistan who reportedly are complaining that they are not getting their share of money and weapons flowing into Peshawar.

This is the only hold the political figures here have over men such as Ahmad Shah Massoud, Zabihullah and Abdul Haq. The political organizations appear to be far better off financially than they were 18 months

The political leaders spend most of their time traveling to friendly Western and Arab nations in search of funds. It is unclear where the weapons are coming from, although the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has reportedly been involved in supplying arms.

While unity continues to clude the many rebel organizations here, they have shaken down into two main groups having the same name — the Islamic Unity of Mujahidin of Afghanistan.

Reagan Is Said to Seek Easing of Pipeline Ban

(Continued from Page 1)

martial law without appearing to have succumbed to U.S. pressure. A White House official said the June 27 meeting in Mr. Clark's office was not intended to challenge the president's decision on extending the U.S. sanctions but to find ways of reconciling the policy with other matters, such as continued U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Un-

ion.

Several other officials said Mr. Reagan was looking for signs of re-iaxation from Poland, such as eased restrictions on newspapers or the release of Lech Walesa, the leader of the Solidarity trade un-ion, or permitting Pope John Paul II to visit the country.

Almost since the beginning of his administration, Mr. Reagan has sought ways to block or delay the construction of the pipeline that will carry natural gas from Si-

beria to Western Europe.
One of his concerns was that Western Europe would become dependent on Soviet energy supplies, even though projections showed that the pipeline gas would not exceed 5 percent of Western Europe's total energy requirements.

Of greater concern was the fact that the Soviet Union would ultimately earn about \$10 billion a year in foreign exchange from its gas sales and would use the money to buy Western technology and, in the U.S. view, spur the Soviet military effort.

Haig Opposed Sanctions

To the Western European leaders, faced with growing unemploy-ment and eager to be less depend-ent on Middle East oil, the Soviet gas supplies have become vital.

Former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and his department, with support from the Treasury, the Commerce Department and the Agriculture Department, were opposed to the sanctions against the pipeline. They said U.S. pressure would harm relations with Western Europe without blocking the project.

Nonetheless, when Poland imposed martial law in December, Mr. Reagan ordered an array of sanctions, including a prohibition of U.S. companies sales of oil and gas equipment to the Soviet Un-

There matters stood until Mr. Reagan went to Versailles in early June for an economic meeting with other leaders of the principal industrial democracies.

A number of participants understood from those talks that the United States would take no fur-ther action against the pipeline if the Western European countries would agree to limit credit subsi-dies to the Soviet bloc. It was not clear whether Mr. Reagan himself had agreed to or had understood

After a communiqué had cited the agreement on credit subsidies, President François Mitterrand of France publicly stated that it would not have any practical effect

on his policy. Mr. Reagan also received re-ports that Chancellor Helmut telling his colleagues and journal-ists that the language on limiting credits was a sop to Mr. Reagan's sensibilities.

According to administration officials, the president felt betrayed, not only by the Western Europeans, but also by the U.S. State Department, which he felt had not been vigorous enough in negotiat-

He called for a meeting of the National Security Council on June 18 and decided to close the loophole in the earlier sanctions by extending them to Western Europecompanies operating under U.S. licenses.

It was generally acknowledged that Mr. Reagan had made his de-cision even before the June 18 meeting, and the White House took the unusual step of announc-ing the decision only hours after the meeting thus allowing little time to notify the Western Euro-

European Reaction

The reaction from Western Europe was predictably harsh. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain said it called into question the reliability of the United States as a trading partner and the Board of Trade said it might forbid British companies from complying with the U.S. ban.

At the meeting in Mr. Clark's office on June 27, Mr. Brock reportedly said that the Western Europeans felt they had been double-crossed and that the decision had been made without warning and

without consultation. Raymond Waldmann, assistant secretary of commerce, said the Reagan administration was considering further tightening trade sanc-tions against the Soviet Union if the situation in Poland did not im-

prove in the next six months. However, he said he was optimistic there would be improvements soon that would enable the United States to modify its sanc-

Schmidt Deffes Sanctions

THE HAGUE (Reuters) — Chancellor Schmidt said Friday that Western Europe would go ahead with plans to build the gas pipeline despite possible damage to relations with the United States. "We will stick to the agreements

our firms made with the Soviet Union and so will France and Britain," Mr. Schmidt said at a news conference at the end of a two-day visit to the Netherlands. "This will create some irritation in our relations with the U.S., but that will have to be overcome."

Mr. Schmidt, making the first official visit by a West German chancellor to the Netherlands in 18 years, said he had agreed with Premier Dries van Agt that all means should be used to end friction between Western Europe and the United States.

"There is no reason for Europe to minimize its own interests, but a world power like the U.S. has of necessity wider-ranging interests than Bonn or The Hague," he said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Solidarity Halts Warsaw Broadcasts

WARSAW - Solidarity activists said Friday that they had suspended underground radio broadcasts from Warsaw because of jamming by the government, the arrest of their announcer and the seizure of a

The activists said that clandestine broadcasts from Poznan and Gdansk would continue and leaflets would be distributed when the Warsaw programs resume. "Police action which took place June 8 resulted in seizure of one of the transmitters working in Warsaw," members of the Radio Solidarity staff said in a clandestine press release to members of the Western press.

They said "intensive jamming made it necessary to suspend Radio Solidarity activities in Warsaw for the time being." The broadcasts, beamed every Sunday during the last seven weeks, could barely be heard, apparently because of the loss of the transmitter. On Monday, the Solidarity announcer, Irena Romaszewska, was arrested.

British Rail Threatens to Shut Down

LONDON — British Rail Friday threatened a total shutdown of its entire 11,000-mile (17,600-kilometer) network, and the worst traffic jams of British's wax-day rail strike clogged roads into London on the hottest

British Rail said it wants 2,000 train engineers — more than twice the number who have worked this week — to report for duty by Monday or Tuesday so it can operate about 25 percent of normal passenger service.

Otherwise, the state-owned railway said, it will halt all trains.

The railway is now operating at about 10 percent normal capacity. It appealed to striking engineers, who are protesting the introduction of flexible work schedules, to return to work. The striking union contends the new workshifts will mean layoffs, but British Rail said "the only immediate threat to jobs is the strike itself."

Mitterrand Doubtful on Soviet Talks

BUDAPEST - President Prançois Mitterrand of France said Friday any new French-Soviet summit would not be possible unless the Kremlin made "more than symbolic measures" in international relations. Mr. Mitterrand, ending his first visit to a Communist country since his election last year, said he saw no immediate prospect of a meeting with Soviet President Leonid L Brezhnev.

Speaking at a news conference at the end of a two-day visit to Hungary, Mr. Mitterrand said his talks in Budapest showed France could continue a dialogue with East bloc states while maintaining "a clear and firm stand" on its principles.

Heat Wave Grips Southern Europe

ROME — A heat wave gripping southern Europe for 12 gays was easing a bit Friday in Italy and Greece as temperatures dropped below 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38-degree Celsius). There was rain in Athens. In Spain, temperatures remained in the 100s, with a reading of 104 degrees recorded in Madrid, but scattered thunderstorms were forecast for the central part of the country. The highest temperature in Italy was

91, recorded in Palermo, Sicily.

Forest fires were reported in Tuscany, including the hill town of Fiesole outside Florence, and in the central region of Arezzo. Water was rationed in Calabria in southern Italy. Authorities said a young man in Calabria died in his car Thursday night, a victim of heatstroke. The Madrid temperatures were the third straight day of readings above 100

Judge Dismisses Suit by Ex-FBI Chief

WASHINGTON — A federal judge Friday dismissed a \$29-million damage suit filed by former acting FBI Director L. Patrick Gray 3d, who contended that top Justice Department officials maliciously prosecuted

him on a conspiracy charge in 1978.

The charges against Mr. Gray, which stemmed from break-ins at homes of friends and relatives of opponents of the Vietnam War, were dropped nearly three years later.

U.S. District Judge John L. Smith ruled that two former attorneys general and 14 current and former Justice Department lawyers named as defendants were immune from civil suits resulting from their duties in presenting cases to a grand jury.

Asians Skeptical of Vietnam Pullout

BANGKOK - An offer by Vietnam to withdraw some of its 180,000 troops from Cambodia has been received with skepticism in Southeast Asian nations, and China denounced the Vietnamese overture as a trick. A military spokesman in Thailand warned Thursday that the move might only be a subterfuge to allow Vietnam to remove battle-weary

soldiers and replace them with fresh troops.

In Peking, the Chinese news agency called for a full withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces that have occupied Cambodia for 3½ years to keep the pro-Hanoi government in control. The agency said the partial pullost offer is trick "to deceive world public opinion and extricate itself from

Ethiopia Denounces Kemp Remarks

WASHINGTON — An official of the Ethiopian Embassy on Friday denounced as slanderons remarks by Rep. Jack F. Kemp, Republican of New York, criticizing Ethiopia's Marxist government.

Rep. Kemp had warned that if the State Department sought to spur

the deportation of Ethiopian exiles living in the United States, this could lead to imprisonment or possible death for many of them once they returned to Ethiopia.

The New York Republican also called the Ethiopian government "one

of the most barbaric in the world," contending that it has tortured and killed thousands of people, including children. Reacting to pressure from Rep. Kemp and other members of Congress, the State Department recently reversed its policy and took steps to urge that some 15,000 Ethiopian exiles be allowed to remain in the United States rather than face deportation hearings.

Reagan Rejects Treaty on Sea Law

WASHINGTON — President Reagan said Friday that the United States will refuse to sign the international treaty on the Law of the Sea because of objections to its provisions governing deep-sea mining.

Mr. Reagan, in a statement issued here, said the United States will continue to participate at a "technical expert level" in negotiations on

other portions of the treaty, including those permitting free access to the high seas and ocean straits to international navigation.

"These decisions reflect the deep conviction that the United States cannot support a deep-seabed mining regime with such major problems," Mr. Reagan said in the statement. Compiled From Agency Disposches

Fijian Election Strains Fragile Racial Balance Paper in Chicago

The Associated Press
SUVA, Fiji — The delicate racial harmony between Fijians and Asian Indians is under increasing strain as this tiny South Pacific island nation prepares for its fourth general election since independence from Britain in 1970. The cortist for the 52 partia-

mentary seats in an election that started Saturday and runs for nine days is basically along racial lines.

The governing Alliance Party, which has held office since inde-

pendence, gets most of its support from the native Fijians, descendants of the original Melanesian warriors who carned Fiji its original name, the Cannibal Isles.

The opposition National Federation Party gets the bulk of its support from the Indian community. port from the Indian community,

originally brought by the British to work the sugar plantations.

The Fijians make up only 46 percent of the population of about 650,000. The Indians make up 50 percent. percent. Europeans and others make up the remainder.

The Indians dominate commerce and government service. But the Finans own 83 percent of the 7,000 square miles (18,200 square kilometers) of land on the nation's

500 scattered islands.

The Alliance Party is led by Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, 62, the current prime minister and a British-educated Fijian who is recog-nized as an elder statesman of the South Pacific. His opponent is Jai

e de la company de la comp La company de la company d

Ram Reddy, 45, a Hindu leader who has led the National Federa-Few political observers care to pick the results of the elections, whose ourcome is expected July

Surprise Defeat In an election in 1977, the Alli-

ance Party unexpectedly won only 24 seats, the National Federation won 26 and two were taken by Fijian independents.

The defeat was attributed to the

emergence of the Fijian Nationalist Party which campaigned on a platform of "Fiji for the Fijian" and a call for the deportation of Indians. It took almost a quarter of the votes that normally go to the

Alliance Party. Because of a leadership struggle and nervousness about trying to govern without a clear parliamen-lary majority, the National Feder-ation Party was unable to form a

government. Sir Kamisese was appointed leader of a minority government that ruled for six months before another election swept the Alliance Party back to power, with 36 seats and only 15 for the National Fed-

eration. The present campaign is further confused by the continued role of the Nationalist Party and by the emergence of a small Fijian party, the Western United Front, which has said it would enter a coalition

Says She Will Sue

Friend of Cardinal

The Associated Press
CHICAGO — Helen Dolan Wilson, a central figure in the investigation of the late Cardinal John P. Cody's handling of church funds, will sue the Chicago Sun-Times for libel her lawyer has exide libel, her lawyer has said.

A U.S. attorney, Dan K. Webb, announced Tuesday that the government's investigation of allegations that Cardinal Cody diverted up to \$1 million in church funds to Mrs. Wilson had graded without in virs. Wilson had ended without indictment. At a news conference Wednesday, Mrs. Wilson's anor-ney, Leonard M. Ring, accused the newspaper of "reckless disregard for the truth" in its series of stories about the cardinal.

Raiph Otwell, editor of the Sun-Times, said the newspaper would not comment on litigation threat-ened or pending. Mrs. Wilson could not be reached for comment.

Mr. Ring said the Sun-Times wrongly implied that Mrs. Wilson was the cardinal's mistress and incorrectly reported financial arrangements involving the two. Her lawyer said Mrs. Wilson had been forced to hide in her apartment to avoid reporters and wear wigs when she went out in public.

"We're saying nothing at all about any evidence or lack of evidence regarding Cody," said an as sistant U.S. attorney, Jeremy Margolis. "You can't prosecute a dead man_You can't indict a dead



VIGILANT - With a new uniform and a pistol at his belt, a Vatican gendarme, right, stood near a Swiss Gnard in St. Peter's Square Wednesday during pope's general audience.

missed the mayor of the occupied city of Gaza. It was the third such our national will and our interests. missal since the Israeli invasion of Lebanou. Rashid Shawa was removed But we will persist in carrying out the policies of our people. from office for what the ministry's Mr. Shaka and Karim Khalaf of civilian administration called "clearly anti-Israeli activities" in Ramallah, who were dismissed in March, have attempted to remain dealing with the Palestine Liberactive politically. But deprived of an official platform and restricted in their movements by Israeli sol-

ation Örganization.
Only Mayor Elias Freij of Bethdiers, their effectiveness has diminished sharply.

lehem remains in power from among the top echelon of political leadership in Arab territories occupied by the Israeli Army since the 1967 Middle East war, and he recently threatened to resign.
[The police said Friday they detained 10 demonstrators after

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service

fense Ministry on Friday dis-

JERUSALEM — The Israeli De-

Arab youths leaving the Temple of the Mount complex in East Jerusalem threw rocks, injuring a soldier and damaging a police van, UPI reported.] Friday's dismissal, which followed by three days that of Mayor Shawqi Mahmoud of Jennin, underscored Defense Min-ister Ariel Sharon's determination to rid Gaza and the West Bank of nationalist Palestinian leaders and replace them with appointed officials more amenable to cooperation with Israeli occupation au-

Invasion, Crackdown Linked The invasion of Lebanon, Israeli officials have indicated, is linked to that effort. Without the PLO to encourage opposition and threaten those who cooperate, they say, Israeli occupation authorities could more easily find friendly Palestini-

This is particularly important in light of the Camp David talks on Palestinian autonomy between the

United States, Israel and Egypt. No West Bank or Gaza Palestinians have been willing to consider the type of autonomy under discussion in the long-interrupted negotiations. Moreover, if the talks fail, Israel has indicated it would consider imposing its own version of autonomy and would need co-

operative Palestinians to work un-Even before the June 6 invasion of Lebanon, the imposition of what the Defense Ministry calls a civilian administration under Menachem Milson, a reserve officer, had led to a crackdown that included dismissals of the mayors

of Nablus, El Birch, Ramallah and several smaller towns. Before that. Mayors Mohammed Milhem of Halhoul and Fuad Qawasmeh of Hebron were expelled to Lebanon. In the last three weeks occupation authorities have replaced the leader of the city council in Rafah, anoth-

er Gaza town, in a controversy

The Associated Press

Dinner Dance Come and dance with the Champagne Club Orchestra and discover Francine Bell's Marvellous Show

Nixon, Thatcher Meeting

LONDON — Former President Richard M. Nixon, in Britain on a private visit, spoke for an hour Friday with Prime Minister Margaret

In the unique Hotel Nova Park Elysées 51, rue François I' - 75008 Paris Tél. (1) 562.63.64

Thatcher, later telling reporters that she was a "very impressive

To Be Christened Aug. 4 The Associated Press

LONDON — Prince William of Wales, the son of Prince Charles and Princess Diana, will be chris-tened in the Music Room at Buckingham Palace on Aug. 4, a palace

announcement said.

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"AN EFFECTIVE ANTIDOTE TO WRINKLES"

guage, was considered part of that Brig. Gen. Yousef Lunz, head of Gaza's civilian administration, called in Mr. Shawa three days ago

and told him to cease all contacts with the PLO. In reply, Mr. Shawa sent a letter refusing to abide by the general's warning.
Military sources in Gaza said several Palestinians were willing to take Mr. Shawa's job. The appointment of a new mayor in Jennin on Tuesday marked the first

time Israeli authorities had found

a Palestinian replacement for a



PLO MORALE - Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, talked to two guerrillas in West Beirut. The picture was released by the organization on Friday. The caption said: "The morale of the fighters is at its highest."

the back of the PLO through its

Friday's resolution said

for their country."

Congress "expresses total solidar-ity with the state and people of Is-

rael in its struggle to attain peace

The executive committee said it

also wanted to register "strong in-

dignation at the widespread distor-

tion of Israel's objectives and of the facts of the military operation.

propagated and promoted by gov-ernments and media in many

It added, "This is particularly

indefensible in the light of the long

and shameful silence and inaction

by the same governments and me-dia on the suffering of Lebanese of

anese civilian casualties largely re-

all faiths in recent years."

Israel Reveals Contingency Plans To Spend the Winter in Lebanon

By David K. Shipler New York Times Service JERUSALEM — The army's denuty chief of staff has said that Israeli forces in Lebanon were making logistical preparations to

stay through the winter if neces-Speaking in an interview on the army radio, Maj. Gen. Moshe Levy stressed Thursday that the preparations were not necessarily indications of intention, but that the possibility of a long-term de-ployment had to be taken into ac-

count in planning.
The Israeli radio reported that the israen radio reported that the army was building new paved roads, moving bases from hilly to flat terrain and installing water pipes. The army was said to be building a prison camp for Pales-tinian detainees near Nabatiye, with barbed-wire fences, guard towers and earthen walls. Israel has taken nearly 6,000 prisoners during the war, many of them

from third countries.

The organizational aspect obliges us to prepare for a long time ahead, not just for days," Gen. Levy explained on the army radio. Because of the difficult winter expected there, we must begin now because the winter starts at the end of August or the beginning of Sep-tember. So we are planning on the assumption that we will remain

during the winter and perhaps The planning is based on the calculation that even if the Palestine Liberation Organization leaves Beirut, as Israel has demanded as a condition for lifting its siege of the capital, it will take

Newborn British Prince

The ceremony will be performed at noon by the archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Robert A.K. Runcie. The blue-eyed baby, born on June 21, has been named William Arthur Philip Louis. an act of self-defense.

At the same time, the resolution expressed hope that the crisis could bring a solution to Middle

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months to establish an effectively policed security zone extending 25 miles (40 kilometers) north of the that now that Israel had broken sraeli-Lebanese border. The creation of this zone was offensive in Lebanon, it should the original reason given by the Is-raelis for the invasion of Lebanon. and seek peace with the Arabs. Israel wants a multinational force

or the army of a strong Lebanese government to make sure the zone stays free of PLO guerrillas. As Israeli officials have moved more deeply into the morass of Lebanese politics and internal fric-

tions, they have gained considerable appreciation of the difficulty of establishing a strong central 20vernment. Some officials are talking tentatively about a very long-term Israe-countries.' li presence in the southern part of It adde country in the form of patrols or outposts in cooperation with whatever government or Christian

militia comes to power in the re-In addition, the Israelis are bracing themselves for possible friction
with their allies, the Christian
Phalangists, over the fate of the
500,000 Palestinians the Israelis estimate limin I should be a limin of the sho

timate live in Lebanon. Pierre Gemayel, the father of the sult from the deliberate policy of Phalangist leader Beshir Gemayel, was quoted Thursday by the Israeli tallations and forces in the midst radio as advocating the expulsion of civilian quarters."
from Lebanon of all the Palestinians. The objective would be to alter Lebanon's demographic picture in favor of the Christians over the Moslems, and to eliminate refugee camps in which renewed leftist and guerrilla activism could develop. An Israeli official said, however,

that the Israeli government was opposed to such an expulsion.

Support for Israel PARIS (Reuters) - The World Jewish Congress, representing or-ganized communities in 60 counries, expressed full support Friday for what it said was Israel's strug-gle to achieve peace and security. In a resolution passed at the end of a two-day meeting of its execu-tive committee, the Congress said Jews of the world believed Israel's military operations in Lebanon were not in pursuit of conquest but

East problems providing for the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people" as well as security for Israel, The declaration did not elaborate on this phrasing, but diplomats said it was unlikely to be weicomed by Israeli leaders who insist that Palestinians have a state in

Jordan and who decline to talk

with the Palestine Liberation Or-

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'Flat-Rate' Income Tax Reform Wins Support Across the U.S. Political Spectrum

son Post Sérvice

WASHINGTON — In 1980 and 1981, supply-side economics swept through the land. This year's phenomenon is the flat-rate income.

As was the case with supply-side economics, there is no precise definition of what a tax scheme must include to carry the flat rate labei. The proposals that have emerged this year are as varied as their supporters, who cover

most of the political spectrum.

In its purest form, a flat-rate income tax includes a comprehensive definition of income and no deductions whatsoever. All-income would be taxed at the same rate rather than at a rising rate as income went up, as at present.

The broadest proposal for change, from Robert Hall and Alvin Rabushka of the Hoo-Ital shanks. ver Institute, would tax both personal and business incomes at a flat 19-percent rate, except that capital gains and payments of divi-dends and interest by business to individuals would not be taxed at all al passona. Li trains Perception of Inequity

normal ca Why should such a radical proposal attract so much attention? After all, it scraps entirely the principle of the ability to pay that has been a part of the nation's income tax structure for the nearly 70 years it has been in existence.

incomes, but deductions such as for unusually large medical expenses, which were justified originally on the grounds they affected a taxpayer's ability to pay, would also be dropped.

The answer seems to boil down to a growing feeling among the American public that the present income tax system is unfair and too complex, and that wealthy individuals routinely escape paying what they should because of loopholes. Moreover, most backers of a flattax approach argue it would greatly enhance economic growth by eliminating the influence of tax consequences on investment decisions and by lowering marginal tax rates.

Sen. Dennis DeConcini, an Arizona Demo-

crat, introduced a sweeping flat-rate bill in March, and declared, "We must return to the basic principles upon which a sound tax system must stand: equity, efficiency and simplicity. We must get rid of all the complexities the personal tax preferences, the special deductions and credits; the exclusions from income. These only lead to contempt for our tax system, endless pressures to create loopholes for some privileged group, and use of the tax code to further some ill-conceived project in social

A major goal of most tax-reform advocates of the 1960s and 1970s was to eliminate the distinction between capital gains - the in-

Not only would tax rates not rise along with crease in the value of an asset, half of which was not taxed (now 60 percent) - and other

types of income that were taxed fully. Like their counterparts today, the reformers also believed in lowering tax rates. That goal did not necessarily conflict with that of achieving more progressive tax rates

Vertical Equity

It would be perfectly possible, for instance, to take the Hall-Rabushka proposal and use a set of progressive rates, which would involve a different notion of what tax experts call "verti-

Vertical equity is a matter of how tax burdens vary among different income groups. In a progressive tax structure, tax burdens rise as incomes go up. But the burden may rise rapidly or slowly, depending on how progressive the rate structure is. With flat rates, the burden would be the same for all income levels.

Naturally, vertical equity is contrasted with "horizontal equity," which is a matter of how tax burdens vary among individuals within the same income group. For instance, people who rent a house or an apartment have no opportunity to claim deductions for payment of mortgage interest and property taxes. As a result, two taxpayers with identical incomes can end up with substantially different tax burdens.

about vertical and horizontal equity, one can design quite different tax systems. And that is what is being done this year.

Mr. Hall and Mr. Rabushka, and Sen. De-Concini, believe a single tax rate should apply to all income, but they would allow a single \$5,000 personal exemption for a married couple filing jointly and \$3,000 for a single individual. Sen. Dan Quayle, Republican of Indiana, on the other hand, has proposed using a \$600 allowance for each dependent, levying no tax at all until income reached \$17,500, an 18percent tax on incomes up to \$50,000 and a 25percent rate thereafter.

Like Mr. Hall and Mr. Rabushka, Sen. De-Concini would not tax capital gains or interest and dividend income, while Sen. Quayle

Another Approach

Still another approach has been suggested by Democrats Sen. Bill Bradley of New Jersey and Rep. Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri.
They would allow single taxpayers a \$2,300
"zero bracket amount" — a sort of standard
deduction — as at present, while raising the personal exemption to \$1,500 from the current \$1,000. The zero bracket amount for married taxpayers would be raised from \$3,400 to \$4,600 and they would have two personal ex-

all income, with surcharges on higher incomes that would produce a top combined rate of 28 percent at \$37,000 and \$65,000 for single and married taxpayers, respectively.

Furthermore, this version would keep de-ductions for charitable donations, mortgage interest, property taxes, some medical expenses, and state and local income taxes. The tax-free status of most state and local government bonds and of Social Security and veterans' benefits would also be continued

If the public believes a tax system is unfair, there will always be support for change. But the emphasis on some of the excesses in the present system masks some its key attributes:

First, even with all the tax-avoidance devices, the system remains progressive across all income levels above about \$4,000, according to statistics complied by the Internal Revenue Service for 1979, the latest available in full detail. For returns on which some tax was due, the average tax for each income group, expressed as a percentage of adjusted gross income, ranged upward from 3.5 percent for in-come between \$4,000 and \$5,000 to 50.2 percent for those above \$1 million. The average rate was only 15.3 percent.

Second, studies done for the Brookings Institution several years ago showed that most personal deductions actually added to the prodeductions claimed falls as a percentage of adjusted gross income as incomes rise.

Also, while the income tax is progressive, the Social Security payroll tax is regressive. It is a flat 6.7 percent of wage and salary income up to \$32,400 and is zero beyond that point.

Winners and Losers

As the debate over a flat-rate system continues, it is likely to focus more on who would win and lose. Congress' Joint Taxation Committee examined one version of a scheme with an 18.7-percent flat-rate tax raising about the same revenue as today's system. It found the taxes paid by those in the \$20,000 to \$30,000 income range would go up 9.3 percent compared to current levels while taxes of individuals in the \$100,000 to \$200,000 group would go down 23.1 percent.

Within every income group, the relative winners would be those who claim few deductions today.

Some experts think the air will go out of the flat-tax balloon once Congress begins taking a really close look. "It might appear to be a good idea, but when they actually stare it in the face, they'll see the practical political problems," declares one critic, economist Joseph Pechman of the Brookings Institution.

iet la Conservatives Linking Support for Reagan To Taiwan Arms Issue

WASHINGTON — A coalition of conservative leaders has wanted President Reagan to expect an expe for the tremely scrimonious political backlash from "millions of con-

is rain to a cutoff of arms sales to Taiwan. In a strongly worded statement Thursday, 28 conservative leaders urged Mr. Reagan to reject recomis the left mendations from former Secretary; of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. that the president sign a common several spokesmen say they be nique with Peking limiting arms lieve Mr. Reagan and his advisers sales to Taiwan.

The leaders said that many con-servatives already believed that the FBI (Reagan administration had abandoned Taiwan and that any hint of easily break apart the 1980 coalition that elected Mr. Reagan which is already beginning to difica 🚾 crack."

Endorsed by 28 Groups

10

The statement was endorsed by sain±; the leaders of 28 groups, ranging from such New Right organiza-T. 275 tions as the National Conservative Political Action Committee and the Moral Majority to the Young Republicans and College Republicans

Mr. Haig, in one of his finals act prints are all over this." as secretary of state, last week sent the White House language for a Luison Office in Peking before communicate designed to settle a full diplomatic relations were estimated in the brought political tablished in 1975, returned to Pe-U.S. and China to a standstill for ness anger over the administraabout six months.

According to Gary Jarmin, exec. Taiwan \$60 million in military utive director of the American Council for a Free Asia, a lobbying group supporting strong U.S.
Remains with anti-Communist Asian nations. Mr. Haig submitted two

proposals to Mr. Reagan. One, Mr. Jarmin said, states that Council for further work.

the United States renounces a policy of "longterm arms sales" to Taiwan. The other contains more emphatic statements that such sales "will eventually be terminat-

ed," he said. On Thursday, the conservatives called the recommendations an "nltimate and humiliating blow to Taiwan."

"We cannot emphasize enough that such language is an inexcus-able and total sellout of Taiwan," they said.

are underestimating the strong feelings among conservatives over the arms sales issue. "There is a sense of anger over

this that I haven't seen on any other issue," said Paul Weyrich, a leading New Right strategist and president of Coalition for Ameri-

Mr. Jarmin said at a news con-ference that if Mr. Reagan approves anything that even hints at a cutoff of arms sales "there is going to be such a vicious backlash that it will leave his head swim-

Vice President Bush would be a particular target of conservative anger if arms sales are phased out, Mr. Jarmin added. "His finger-

Mr. Bush, who headed the U.S. c relations between the king in May to try to mollify Chi tion's decision in April to sell

supplies and spare parts.

Mr. Reagan reportedly considered Mr. Haig's recommendations last Thursday before leaving for California and sent the proposals back to the National Security

By making a series of different choices

Reagan Cooling-Off Order Averts

National Rail Strike for 60 Days

comotive Engineers.

were at an impasse

roads and the Brotherhood of Lo-

He signed the order after Robert

Harris, chairman of the Nation-

Mediation Board, delivered a

Fourteen of the 16 unions that

letter to the White House Thurs-

day morning saying that the nego-tiations, which began a year ago,

represent about 300,000 railroad

workers have agreed to new con-

tracts. But the locomotive engi-

zens of their countries were killed

Tuesday in the crash of a plane

taking off for Dakar, Senegal, and

Aeroflot and the Ministry of Civil

Aviation totaled 29 - 21 from

Sierra Leone, five from West Ger-

many, two from Austria and one

But the fatalities disclosed by

Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Another Call for Herbert Hoover

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - The Reagan administration is helping Herbert Hoover make a comeback at the Commerce Department. First his picture was restored to a prominent spot in the office of Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige. Then, with the help of Congress, the Commerce Department building was renamed after

the former president, who served as commerce secretary in the Harding and Coolidge administrations. And Thursday the Commerce Department circulated its new telephone directory with guess who on the cover: Herbert Clark

The Great Depression of the 1930s began during Hoover's term as president and his name was synonymous with hard times in the years that followed except among the Republican faithful.

Some workers at the Commerce Department are bemused at the sight of Hoover's unsmiling face on the phone book. "We were kind of giggling here," said Mary Nimmo, director of public af-

The blue-tinted picture of Hoover is the first illustration in memory to adorn the phone directory's cover.

threatened Wednesday to start a

national strike Sunday night, and

the United Transportation Union,

representing freight handlers, said

it was prepared to join the strike at

The order is Mr. Reagan's first

major intervention in a labor dis-

pute since last Angust, when he dismissed about 12,000 striking air

traffic controllers. A cooling-off period is required under the Rail-

way Labor Act when a mediator

informs the White House, as Mr.

Harris did Thursday, that negotia-tions are deadlocked and that a

strike could deprive a significant

part of the population of essential

Larry M. Speakes, the deputy

White House press secretary, said

the administration was particularly

concerned that a strike would

hamper the wheat harvest in the Middle West. The White House

also noted that 5.4 million com-

and Conrail were not directly in-

volved in the negotiations, but their service would be disrupted because members of the engineers'

union run their locomotives. Am-

trak runs almost all of the nation's

passenger trains, and Conrail is a

reight and commuter system in

The carriers that would be di-rectly involved in the strike oper-

ate 90 percent of the rail service in

all but one - Rhode Island - of

the 48 contiguous states.

Mr. Speakes said that Amtrak

muters depended on trains.

the end of the month.

goods and services.

the Northeast.

ReaganHopes FBI Rejects Contract

The plutonium-fueled experimental reactor project, which is five times over its original cost estimates, faces stiff opposition in Congress. The House is expected to consider at the end of this month the administration's request for fiscal 1983 for \$253 million for Clinch River. "The continuing deterioration in

report concludes.

the disposal of radiactive waste.

Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, the majority leader, has long been a vigorous proponent of the project, but congressional opposition to the breed-er appears to be mounting. Last year, an effort to delete funding for Clinch River failed in the Senate by only two votes, and in the House, by 20.

Fire Set at Soviet Embassy

WASHINGTON - An arsonist set fire to the Soviet military attache's garage at the Soviet Em-bassy here Thursday, District of Columbia police said. The fire was quickly extinguished and there were no injuries, but the garage and the car it contained were

States will probably not need a fast breeder nuclear reactor until the year 2025 at the earliest, according to a draft report prepared by the General Accounting Office.

several critical analyses written by the congressional auditing agency, is another blow to the Reagan ad-ministration's efforts to build the \$3.2-billion Clinch River Breeder

the nuclear power industry and current information indicating that commercial breeder reactors are unlikely to be deployed for the next 40 to 50 years make it difficult to argue that developing the breeder reactor is an urgent task in the United States," the preliminary

The report states that nuclear power's "loss of momentum" is primarily responsible for the lack of urgency in building the reactor, which is designed to produce more fuel than it consumes. The GAO attributes the sagging momentum to low electricity growth rates, poor utility financial conditions, mcreased uranium supplies, and problems peculiar to the nuclear industry, such as the capital-intensive nature of nuclear power and

Unless and until most, if not all, of the problems now besetting are successfully resolved, the outlook for nuclear power in unlikely

"to investigate and make recom-mendations for settlement of a cur-

WASHINGTON - The United The 35-page report, the latest of

to improve," the report states.

Last week, the Reagan administration asked the Nuclear Regula-

tory Commission for the third time for permission to begin preparing the breeder site at Oak Ridge,

Mr. Reagan's order creates Presidential Emergency Board No. 194

slightly damaged, they said.

On A-Reactor With Company Linked Are Set Back To Computer Espionage By Ronald J. Ostrow

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The FBI has decided to pay an extra \$1 million to upgrade its computers, rejecting a lower bid from a company that relied on software involved in an FBI undercover operation.

But the lower bid depended on software, circuit diagrams and computer programs supplied by Hitachi, according to Roger S. Young, an assistant director of the

were among those indicted June 30 on charges of conspiring to steal and transport IBM trade secrets to Japan. The secrets allegedly included the software that Hitachi was to supply the company that competed for the FBI contract. Hi-tachi and the other company

any wrongdoing.
The incident came to light through an FBI undercover corporation code-named "Pengern," for "penetrate the gray electronics

Bezu-Fils OLIVIERO PRUNA les Neveux et LEOPOLDINE

s'est éteinte à GSTAAD, le 8 juillet

4 Uranus Moons Are Measured for First Time

By Thomas O'Toole Washington Part Service WASHINGTON An infrared telescope on Hawaii has measured the sizes of the four large moons of the planet Urams for the first

The telescope, which has been in place on Mauna Kea for four years has found that the four largest of Uranns, five moons are almost twice as large and three times darker than originally believed. The telescope was built to catch the infrared light of the sun reflect-

Namibia Explosives Found

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa — Police destroyed a 110-pound (49.5-kilogram) cache of explosives apparently planted by German solof Council diers before World War I that was found on a faof the found on a farm near the territorial capital earlier this week. ed by the moons of Jupiter and Sa-turn to support the flights of Voy-ager 1 and 2 by the two planets. Voyager 2 is now on its way to a 1986 passing of Uranus, a mission that is a surprise benefit of the Voyager program. The telescope had been pointed at the four large moons of Uranus to see whether it

could measure their size and

brightness so that Voyager's cam-

eras will be better focused and exposed when the spacecraft arrives. The telescope found that the moon called Oberon is 1,048 miles (1,676 kilometers) in diameter; the moon called Titama, 1,038; Ariel, 825, and Umbriel, 719. On the basis of previous telescopic measure-ments, all four were thought to be

petus, the smaller moons of Sa- fore the telescope could be used to

Herbert Hoover

By Howell Raines

New York Thnes Service

President Reagan, using his powers under the Railway Labor Act.

has imposed a 60-day cooling-off period to avert a national railroad

In an executive order signed

Thursday at his ranch in the Santa

Ynez Mountains, Mr. Reagan said

he would also appoint a three-

member advisory board to study the issues in the deadlocked nego-

United Press Intern

MOSCOW - Soviet officials

have disclosed the identities of

only 29 of the estimated 90 per-

sons believed killed in the crash of

an Aeroflot jetliner near Moscow'

Irish and Sierra Leonean embas-

sies were told Wednesday that citi-

The West German, Austrian,

Sheremetyevo Airport

Russia Identifies 29 Crash Victims

strike planned for Sunday.

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. —

... in 1931 during presidency

These moons are larger and made the measurements with Dale P. Cruickshank and R. Hamilton

The telescope on Manna Kea is to be closed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for budget reasons. Its closing was to have occurred when Voyager had passed Jupiter and Saturn, and Mr. Morrison is concerned that NASA will close down the \$10-million telescope at the start of the next fiscal year, which bements, all four were thought to be gins Oct. 1. That is long before less than 700 miles in diameter, about the size of Rhea and Ia
2 billion miles from Earth, and be-

darker than we ever guessed they ing its fifth, Miranda, which is too would be," said David Morrison of small to be measured by the telethe University of Hawaii, who scope at the distance it is today.

characters in Shakespeare's plays "The Tempest" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

per here for 30 years, has an-

All five moons are named for

get still more precise measurements of Uranus' moons, includ-

Sarasota Newspaper Closes

nounced that it is ceasing publica-

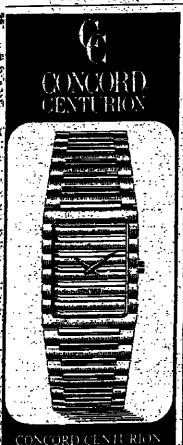
SARASOTA, Fla. - The Sarasota Journal, an afternoon newspa-

tion with Friday's edition. The publisher, Lindsay Newspapers inc., blamed increasing financial

rent dispute" between the union and the National Railway Labor Conference. The dispute involves

pay, work rules and working conditions, Mr. Speakes said. At the end of the 60 days, the president has no further authority to prevent a strike.

Hinckley Letter Describes Shooting as 'Historical Deed' outside the Washington Hilton hotel was the By Stuart Taylor Jr. greatest love offering in the history of the Josephine. I am Romeo and she is Juliet. I



New York Times Service WASHINGTON - John W. Hinckley Jr. has written a letter saying that neither hospitalization nor imprisonment could diminish his "historical" shooting of President Reagan to win Jodie Foster's love: Calling his assassination attempt "the greatest love offering in the history of the world," the 27-year-old mental patient said everybody but everybody knows about John and Jodie," comparing himself and Miss Foster to Romeo and Juliet and to Napoleon and Josephine. The letter, which was delivered to this reporter Thursday, said that these statements and most of the rest of its contents were taken from the "sentencing speech" that Mr. Hinckley said he had composed June 20. That was the day before the jury in his trial found him not guilty by reason of in-sanity of shooting Mr. Reagan and three other men on March 30, 1981. He had no occasion to deliver the speech in court. Response to Letter

Mr. Hinckley's four-page, unsigned letter, dated July 2 and postmarked July 7, replied to a letter this reporter had addressed to him at St. Elizabeths Hospital in Washington, where he is undergoing a new round of psychiatric evaluations. "No one else has seen this speech other

two paragraphs for Laura Kiernan of The Washington Post," in unauthorized telephone calls from the hospital. The sentencing speech, with "only the first four or five paragraphs" edited out, fol-

than two of my attorneys," Mr. Hinckley said in his letter, noting that "I read the last



"My actions of March 30, 1981, have given special meaning to my life and no lows, as reproduced in Mr. Hinckley's letter amount of imprisonment or hospitalization can tarnish my historical deed. The shooting

world. I sacrificed myself and committed the ultimate crime in hopes of winning the heart of a girl. It was an unprecedented demonstration of love. But does the American public appreciate what I've done? Does Jodie Foster appreciate what I've done? There are many times when I wonder

why the world is still revelving. Doesn't any-

one understand the meaning of March 30?

Jodie tries to carry on with her life as if

nothing out of the ordinary has happened to

She 'Keeps Her Distance'

"She still keeps her distance from me and torments me with her silence. I gave my life for Jodie and she couldn't care less. I can't believe her heart. Yes, Jodie Foster knows who I am, just like the entire civilized world knows who I am. But does it matter now? I

wanted Jodie's love, not eternal infamy. "Jodie has hurt me more than I've hurt her. She killed me first. For the past 15 months I've died a little each day and I'm sure the future will be no easier. But once again, I must state that I wouldn't trade places with anyone in this courtroom. It was my fate that I shot the president and it is my fate that I pay the price for my deed.

"Jodie Foster may continue to outwardly ignore me for the rest of her life but I have made an impression on that young lady that will never fade from her mind. I am with Jodie spiritually every day and every night. I have made her one of the most famous actresses in the world. Everybody but everybody knows about John and Jodie. We are a historical couple whether Jodie likes it or not.
"At one time Miss Foster was a star and I

was the insignificant fan. Now everything is lease.

changed. I am Napoleon and she is am John Hinckley Jr. and she is Jodie Foster. The world can't touch us. Society can't bring us down. Jodie can't ignore history.

"She will never escape me. I may in prison and she may be making a movie in Paris or Hollywood but Jodie and I will always be together, in life and . death. God does indeed work in mysterious

ways. My life has become a melodrama. My past has been studied and analyzed not only by psychiatrists but by a large part of the eneral public. I am now a household name. It has to be pure and simple fate that these things have happened to me.

"From the start, all I wanted was for someone to love me. I desperately wanted to be loved but I never could give appropriate love in return. I seem to have a need to hurt those people that I love the most. This is true in relation to my family and to Jodie Foster. I love them so much but I have this compulsion to destroy them. "On March 30, 1981, I was asking to be

me in her heart. My assassination attempt was an act of love. I'm sorry love has to be so painful." The statements in Mr. Hinckley's letter that he had hoped his "historical deed" would win Miss Foster's love appear to lend new credence to the defense arguments at

his trial that he was motivated by bizarre

loved. I was asking my family to take me back and I was asking Jodie Foster to hold

delusions concerning the 19-year-old actress.

The letter and Mr. Hinckley's statements since the verdict to other reporters could be used by the government as evidence that he is mentally ill and does not qualify for re-

benefiting from being the victim, but added, "It's more justice than

The losing company, which FBI officials would not identify, had offered to install a new generation of computers for about \$16 milon, compared to a \$17-million bid by International Business Ma-

Thirteen Hitachi employees

charged, Mitsubishi, have denied

'Vendor Did Not Know' Mr. Young said, "There is no information that would link the venputer materials it was getting from Hitachi were stolen."

But its bid, although the lowest

submitted, had to be rejected, he said. The FBI would be "rewarding a felony" if it gave the job to a company bidding on the basis of stolen property, even though the company knew nothing about the

alleged theft, he said. He acknowledged that IBM was

The software involved in the unnamed company's bid was "IBM technology, IBM state of the art." Mr. Young said.

The unhappy turn of events for the losing company began in Octo-ber when IBM told the FBI that it believed some of its secrets were being stolen. Four months later the FBI's technical services division asked for bids on upgrading headquarters computers used for namesearching, investigations and other

Mr. Young said a member of the FBI's contract review unit was part of the bureau's undercover review committee that was overseeing the Pengem operation. He said this member realized as early as March that some stolen software might have been involved in one of

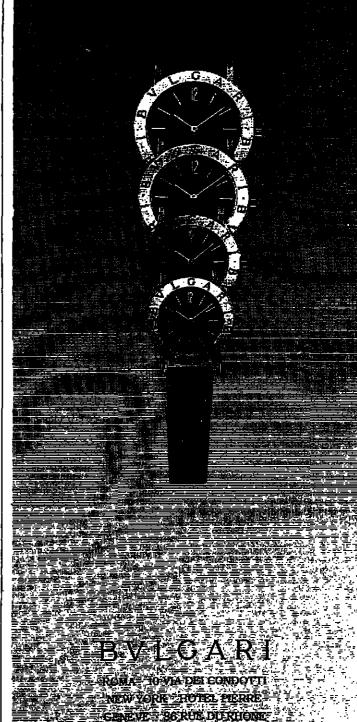
He said he did not know if the losing company would have any le-gal recourse, such as suing either the government or Hitachi, but he said the issue was "discussed thoroughly with the Department of Justice." Department of Justice officials had no comment.

DEATH NOTICE

Le Duc Francesco DI CASSANO les Enfants PAOLO, LEOPOLDO, CORSO, ALESSANDRA les Belles-Filles GRAZIA, SILVIA BATZI

MADAME ELENA SERRA

1982, après une longue maladie supportée avec grand courage et grande dignité. Les functailles auront lieu à Lausanne le mardi 13 juillet 1982, à 11 houres en l'EGLISE du SACRÉ-COEUR, Chemin du



IONTE CARTO INVENUE DES BEAUX ARTS BARIS ILOTRI-PLAZA MILENEE

Herald Tribune

Where Is OPEC Headed?

From THE WASHINGTON POST: It is no trick to look like a fiercely aggres-

sive cartel so long as you are selling on a tight market. OPEC has always been most impressive when world oil supplies were short and the price was rising. But to behave like a real cartel in a falling market is harder.

The central question for OPEC has always been whether it is capable of enforcing cuts in production in times of declining sales. Its

in production, in times of declining sales, to enforce its high prices. With the current showing, you would have to guess that OPEC is not going to be able to achieve this most difficult, and most important, of a true cartel's operations. OPEC's ministers, or at least them. most of them, are meeting in Vienna to see what can be done. But the Saudis apparently do not plan to attend, because they are tired

of being screamed at by the Iranians.

Last fall the Saudis, after many months of deliberate overproduction, forced the rest of OPEC to accept their price schedule. While that required the Africans to reduce their ex-tremely high prices to the Saudi level, the Saudis offered assurances that there would be no further erosion. But over the winter, with the large drops in consumption in the industrial countries, prices continued to sink. In March, OPEC tried for the first time actually to impose production ceilings on its mem-bers. But over the spring there has been increasing evidence that several of these gov-ernments are violating the ceilings — some because they need the money, some because they resent the Saudis restraint.

Does it follow that the price of oil is now going to drop? Not necessarily. There are several imponderables. No one knows what the buyers and consumers of oil are going to in the next few months. This is the time of year when the companies normally begin buying more rapidly to build reserves for the winter, but, amidst this recession, there is no con-sensus about the size of this buildup. Next, no one knows whether the quiescent war be-tween Iran and Iraq will actually end, or what effect that might have on those two countries' exports. And no one knows how the Saudis will respond to these develop-ments — and the Saudis alone can tighten or loosen oil markets at their discretion.

OPEC's troubles will not draw much sym-pathy from the industrial countries that run on oil. But internal strains in OPEC, and even its collapse, would not be likely to have large consequences for consumers. Over the past decade it has essentially been supply and demand, not the pricing policy of the cartel, that has set oil prices. That will continue to be true regardless of OPEC, and for the decades alread the trend in oil prices is still far ades ahead the trend in oil prices is still far more likely to be up than down.

Scuttling the Sea Treaty

Does President Reagan know what he is doing in preparing a final decision not to sign the Law of the Sea treaty? Evidently he thinks U.S. seabed mining can still proceed, sanctioned either by domestic legislation or by a "mini-treaty" with other industrialized countries. His own review, however, found that no U.S. firm would risk the requisite \$1.5 billion or so for each venture under domestic legislation. Furthermore, it is clear that a mini-treaty is a nonstarter. None of the major financial institutions it queried, the Government Accounting Office reports, would lend money to a seabed venture enjoying mini-treaty sanction alone.

The meaning is plain: American miners will flee to foreign flags, and the United States will have lost its chief treaty goal of direct assured access to strategic raw materials. It will have clouded American use of the navigation freedoms inscribed in the treaty— a major loss for a maritime power—and of further treaty benefits in fisheries, environmental protection, scientific research and the like. For being probably the single nation among 160 to spurn the treaty, it will look like a chump.

And for what? For years, a number of conservative ideologues have been calling the treaty's designation of seabed minerals as the "common heritage" of mankind nothing less

dedicated to a free enterprise ideology gave these critics, in and out of government, new life. But they have served Mr. Reagan ill — by insisting in the negotiations on a con-frontation over ideology rather than on a compromise to win practical improvements for American investors.

For instance, the critics raised an alarm over the text's production ceilings — these are objectionable, but they are set safely be-yond reach. Private firms are enjoined to sell their technology to the treaty's collective mining authority — again, objectionable in theory but washed out in practice by other language. The text's call for a second conference to review the treaty in 20 years suggests that the conferees could override the original terms of U.S. ratification — why not let the lawyers handle it? General language indicates that the one-nation one-vote assembly will run the executive council, where the industrialized nations have more weight — but other language delineates the powers and functions of the two bodies more comfortingly.

Anyway, hard-headed treaty defenders do

not say it is fine as is. They say the United States has wasted its repeated openings to negotiate practical changes. But the attackers have carried the day, as evidenced by Mr. Reagan's truly unfortunate decision to throw away, for nothing, his one last chance to try.

Other Editorial Opinion

PLO Should Stick It Out

Beirut, battered by a seven-year war, can stand one more month during which the basis of a complete solution is set. If the PLO throw down their weapons and leave Lebanon they will lose any negotiating powers

against their stubborn opponent.
Unless the United States stops its blind support of the Israeli military powers, we might as well warn all Arab countries against

coming years of danger for the whole area. We had expected the United States to pressure Israel into breaking the siege of the PLO, not to pressure them into evacuating without solving the problem.

— Al Ahram (Cairo).

Solutions for Poland

Political and economic recovery would have a better chance if the West would not only reschedule the existing debt on favorable terms but also grant new credits for vital materials and spare parts which large sections of industry need in order to get moving again.

But the West holds back because it justifi-

ably lacks faith in the intentions and abilities of the present regime. A gradualist approach is required.

A start could be made by trying to inject funds under tight control into specific industries where the wheels are not turning for lack of parts and materials. Beyond that, thought might be given to buying up some west-orientated industries and putting in Western man-agers. The Poles in their present plight might just be persuaded to agree.

— The Times (London).

Other Voodoo Economies

With some justice, President Reagan has been accused of practicing "voodoo economics," based on a blind faith that tax cuts would beget economic growth that would si-multaneously balance the budget and pay for increased military spending.

It has not worked. But it is instructive to

observe that President Francois Mitterrand of France is proving equally unsuccessful with an economic policy almost the exact opposite of Reagan's. Whereas Reagan depended for his miracle on the stimulative effect of tax cuts, Mitter-rand gambled that the government-sponsored investment boom — coupled with higher exports based on American economic recovery would enable him to square the circle. But

it has not worked. Inflation has risen to 14 percent, well above the level in most other European countries. Unemployment remains uncomfortably high. The budget deficit has ballooned far beyond predictions. The franc has undergone two major devaluations, and the government's futile efforts to protect it have produced a massive drain on foreign-currency

Last month the Mitterrand government imposed "temporary" wage and price controls, which means, on balance, that French workers are being asked to accept a decline in living standards, and private industry is un-dergoing a painful profit squeeze that acts as a further brake on investment.

The French government has found a convenient scapegoat: the high U.S. interest rates that have produced an artificially strong American dollar and helped to depress all European economies.

French cabinet members are beginning to indulge in strident anti-American rhetoric reminiscent of the De Gaulle era.

The Reagan administration cannot afford to shrug off France's problems. To begin with, high American interest rates really are dragging down the French and other European economies. There is concern, in both Washington and European capitals, that Mitterrand's defensive reaction will include a turn to protectionist policies that will hurt American export industries and increase the danger of a global trade war.

- The Los Angeles Times.

World Cup Ecstasy

[The semi-final between France and West Germany was] probably the best match in soccer history.

If the Germans and Italians can make it

even better in Sunday's finals everything has become possible. If so soccer will have entered a new era.

- Ekstrabladet (Copenhagen).

July 10: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

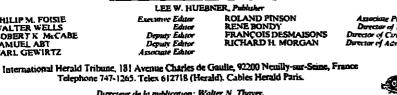
1907: The Big Stick

PHILIP M. FOISIE WALTER WELLS ROBERT K. M.CABE

WASHINGTON - President Roosevelt has by no means given final sanction to the plan of sending the battleship fleet to the Pacific via the Straits of Magellan. He is quite as strongly in favor of sending the ships by the Suez route and bringing them home by Magellan as of sending them via Magellan and bringing them home by the Mediterranean. The chances are about even that Philippine and Asiatic waters will see Uncle Sam's sure that the state of the state perb sea-fighters long before they file through the Golden Gate. The president is very much impressed with the idea of sending these bat-tleships clear around the world. It is expected that when the entire fleet is ready to move it will consist of 20 ships.

1932: Angry Hitlerites

BERLIN - Turning their tolerance of the Von Papen regime into virulent opposition because of the Lausanne accord, the Hitlerites massed 100,000 followers in the Lustgarten to upbraid the chancellor. Their unex-pected bitterness, with that of the other Na-tionalists, and the more moderate criticism among Catholic Centrists, has created doubt whether the government will be able to push ratification of the agreement through the next Reichstag. The Hitlerites resent the fact that Germany went to the conference determined not to pay a pfennig and then consented to pay 3 billion marks and that the hope of securing an equitable armament arrangement for Germany met with failure.



JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chapman

KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairmen

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Sending the Marines to Lebanon Is a Bad Idea

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration apparently has "agreed in principle" to land about 1,000 U.S. Marines in Leba-

pie" to land about 1,000 U.S. Marines in Lebanon to "supervise" removal of all armed Palestine Liberation Organization troops from Berrut, and, subsequently, to provide a "temporary" buffer between the invading Israeli army and the shattered Palestinian community. I would not want to be the commander of

any such American force.

Long-term political considerations aside, it would be the height of folly for the United States to insert itself directly into the middle of the marathon dispute between Arab and Israeling the best of circumstance. It is one even in the best of circumstances. It is one thing to set U.S. military personnel in place be-tween opposing factions in a foreign country under relatively benign conditions. It is quite another to introduce them between two peoples who are engaged in a bitter life-and-death struggle, particularly when the United States is

viewed by one side as an implacable foe.
Yet this is the situation that exists in and around Beirut today. Three decades of unswerving U.S. support for Israel have engen-

lic knowledge for some time that the annual Yalta picnics, at which President Leonid I. Brezhnev plays host to various Communist leaders, were not scheduled

The real reason for the sudden break in tradition is that the meetings would be too much of a burden on Mr. Brezhnev's health. But the reason being given in private in the Kremlin halls is the Soviet leader's com-

ing encounter with Mr. Reagan. "It is perfectly normal," Kremlin sources say. "This summit meeting must be well prepared, and nothing must interfere with it."

that Mr. Brezhnev did not bother to greet King Hussein of Jordan or Libya's Maj. Abdel Salaam Jalloud, a top aide to Col. Qadhafi, during their recent trips to Moscow. Nor did he see an Arab League min-

isterial mission that came to Moscow to arge the Soviet

cized "certain Arab countries that are completely un-moved and appear paralyzed by the Israeli aggression."

not fail to note, the Kremlin "refuses to be more Arab

The Kremlin's caution toward the war in Lebanon

which has already changed the political map of the

Middle East - is due as much to the current economic

situation of the Soviet Union as to the poor military

showing of the Soviet allies despite the impressive arse-

nal Moscow furnished to Syria and the PLO. But above

all, the Kremlin does not want to be involved in a

conflict that it does not control and in which it would have difficulty taking steps to change the course

That does not come as a surprise; it is part of the

Soviet tradition. The Soviet-Syrian pact of 1980 is an

excellent example of Soviet caution and not, as some

would tend to believe, an aggressive move. The pact

does not call for Soviet intervention, even if Israeli

The only Soviet government statement against Israel refers to the "proximity of Lebanon to the southern

Battle of Gay Paris

In other words, as a Western observer in Moscow

And these events took place as the Soviet press criti-

What does not appear to be "perfectly normal" is

this year for the first time.

Union to intervene in Lebanon.

than the Arabs themselves."

of events in its favor.

forces cross the Syrian border.

PARIS — After a sullen spring. Paris has finally burst out with

its brightest sun, flowers and various-

ly decorated tourists. Drivers com-

plain because too many streets torn

up at the same time have bunched

traffic unseasonably, but the city has

never looked better.

That is the rub. The Socialists won

national power a little over a year ago

with their promise to change society, though there was a gamut of ideas

about how much change was wanted

It ran from little more than a switch of faces and labels to dreams of being

the first country to marry orthodox

ment at both ends: rather more up-heaval of personnel, taxes and such

than the cautious expected, no over-turn of the social pyramid and no

magic formula for the economy as en-

After mistakes, the government has had to admit that the stuffed-goose theory of public spending to spur growth and create jobs without in-

creasing inflation works no better than Washington's supply-side theory of cutting taxes and letting private enterprise rip. An austerity program had to be imposed with a four-month

freeze on wages and prices. But change has not been drastic.

Still, one basic reform initiated to general applause was decentralization, opening the Napoleonic structure of tight national control over

practically everything to more region-

al autonomy. For too long, all roads led to the top-heavy Paris bureaucra-

cy with scarcely any provincial shortcuts. Even the volatile Corsicans

with their history of separatist terror-ism seem to have been calmed with

their new rights. The long-spluttering regional issues that De Gaulle once feared might break up France have

The relief, the lure of diverting at-

tention from economic doldrums, er base to support his own presiden-

thusiasts hoped.

So far there has been disappoint-

Socialism with classic democracy.

By Robert J. Hanks

Rear Adm. Robert J. Hanks commanded the U.S. Middle East Force from 1972 to 1975. Since his retirement in 1977, he has been a writer and lecturer, and is an analyst for the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis in Washington.

in the Arab world toward the United States. This is especially true among the beleaguered Palestinians, still suffering their own diaspora after more than 30 years.

Admittedly, Israel has achieved a stunning military success by destroying the organized armed capability of the PLO and cowing the Syrians. In the short term this will probably bring some degree of relative quiet to the rebring some degree of relative quiet to the region. The long-term consequences cannot be predicted, but certainly they will include severe losses for Israel and for its internationally acknowledged benefactor, the United States.

Over the years, the United States has squandered most of the respect and admiration that Arabs, moderate and radical alike, once harabs, the death of the Arabican tender and IS Silican.

bored for the American people. A U.S. military presence in Lebanon would now constitute the denouement: ultimate proof in Arab eyes that

Kremlin Sets the Summit's Stage

By Leopold Unger

B RUSSELS — The Kremlin calendar is not regularly frontiers of the Soviet Union," but makes no mention of the treaty with Syria. Furthermore, the Soviet Union has always refrained from sending military "advisers"

The Sun May Be Shining, But There's a Storm at City Hall

By Flora Lewis

mayor and council with shriveled

Paris may not be France but French

history keeps turning out to be Paris. For over 100 years Paris was run by

the national government with only a nominal mayor precisely because the capital was too much of a challenge

Raconteurs go back to the first

There was another bloody eruption

in 1413, the first time Parisians took

in 1413, the first time Parisians took the Bastille. The second time, on July 14, 1789, began the French Revolution. But before Napoleon came back from his campaigns to impose peace and eventually set himself up as emperor, in Paris, the Parisians kept defying their compatriots. The revolutions of 1830 and 1848 were Parisbased. So after his coup d'etat in 1851 Napoleon III put a stop to it. Paris

Napoleon III put a stop to it. Paris became a ward of the government. President Valery Giscard d'Estaing

decided a century of tutelage was

more than enough and pushed through direct election of a Paris mayor in 1977. He, too, miscalculat-

ed. He backed a political lightweight, the mayor of chic Deauville, infuriat-ing his ex-premier and archrival Jacques Chirac, who plunged in.

Chirac not only won but set about the old habit of building a Paris pow-

to the central power.

to the PLO in Lebanon and was among the first na-tions to evacuate its embassy in West Beirut. There

were no Eastern Europeans among the non-Arabs cap-tured with Palestinian forces by the Israeli army.

But this Soviet caution is an indication that Moscow

concerned by more than its short-term interests. The

clever Soviet reasoning takes little account of the future of Palestinians or the situation of Arab countries, but is primed solely by the interests of the Soviet Union.

For Moscow, the Palestinian problem — and not

necessarily that of the PLO — is the key to the situa-tion in the Middle East and whatever happens, the Ar-abs will need Soviet belp. And, the thinking goes on,

Soviet help will be all the more necessary because after

the Lebanese war Washington will find it hard to re-

establish a favorable reputation among Arab countries.

Western Europe works well into the Soviet plan be-

cause it puts the continuing war in Afghanistan and the situation in Poland on the backburners, just as the Suez

invasion in 1956 allowed the West to forget Budapest. In addition, on the Soviet scale, the Middle East is a

divisive issue in the West and a further hone of conten-

tion between Western Europe and the United States. It

also, last, but not least, turns the problem into an inter-

national one that will need international agreement for a solution. It is precisely a problem from which the Kremlin had been pushed aside by Washington. And Lebanon, Moscow feels, also demonstrates the

bad effects of Camp David "which gave the Israelis a free hand" and will necessarily lead to "a return to

United Nations negotiation, to an international confer-

ence, in other words to Soviet participation in any solu-tion to the problem in the Middle East."

be in a position of strength at the Brezhnev-Reagan

summit meeting. As embarrassed as it may be by the defeat of its Syrian and Palestinian allies, the Kremlin believes that the war will make the United States more

International Herald Tribune.

receptive to the need to rebuild a bi-polar world.

and an inability to assist a plain pourical punch-up tempted the government to carry the idea an ill-advised
step further. The intention was anto decentralize Paris itself,

living the city and demolishing the

palities in place of its 20 existing ar-mayor's prerogatives. He shot right rondissements, or districts, under a back. Now the city's walls are cov-

It has been the political bomb of are collecting signatures demanding a

the times, reminding everybody that referendum on the city's status.

All of this is part of a long-term plan whose goal is to

The wave of anti-Israel sentiment now swamping

dered widespread antagonism, indeed hatred, the United States has been, at last fully exposed as the sole "handmaiden of Zionist mperialism," as Moscow has been arguing for years.

If I were the commander of a U.S. intervention force in Lebanon, I would be gravely concerned about the immediate and altogether un-derstandable reaction of the Palestinians. I would anticipate little resistance from the people whom we were helping to release from the iron ring that the Israelis have established around their enclaves in Beirut. On the other hand, prudence would dictate that I prepare for

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the possibility that armed elements, particularly of the more activist wings of the PLO, had remained behind, supported by sympathetic Moslem factions. For most disadvantaged groups that fail to attract serious international concern for their plight by peaceful means, terrorism constitutes a court of last resort, Israel's invasion of Leba-

non and savage siege of Beirut may have brought the PLO to its knees militarily and po-litically. We can expect that the nature of Isra el's assault and the world community's reaction of revulsion have persuaded the Palestinian

that their only recourse is a return to terrorism.

And what better target against which to ven their wrath than the force of U.S. Marines symbolizing, as it assuredly would, the excha-sive U.S. backing for Israel's denial of the Palestinians' right to a homeland? It is wholly unrealistic to expect any outcome other than unrealistic to expect any outcome other than American Marines—accompanied by other extra-regional military forces or not—falling casualty to the rage and vengeance of frustrater Palestinians, whether operating under the banner of a resurgent PLO or some new and more desperate organization.

If President Reagan proceeds on this path, in will be not only the blood of Americans that will color the sands of the Middle East but also that of America's vital interests throughout the region. I would not want to be a party to this

region. I would not want to be a party to this supreme tragedy.

Los Angeles Times.

The Jobless Numbers Are Europe's Nemesis

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — On occasion, a few simple statistics summarize a dramatic story: In the United States in the decade of the 1970s, nine out of every ten persons looking for jobs found them. But in Europe, in the same 10-year span, less than three new jobs were available for every ten who sought them.

The overall result is that despite some slow growth years in the 1970s, there were some 17 million new jobs created in the United States. But in Europe over the same period, the net increase in jobs was only one million.

These grim facts about the Europe-an economy have been assembled in the latest Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Report on the economic outlook of the industrial world, published July 7. The economic staff at OECD, in a much gloomier assessment than just six months ago, anticipates that Europe may see an official unemployment rate of 10.5 percent next year. The rate has increased every year since 1974, and is at the highest figure since the 1950s.

"Europe is suffering from the lack of profitability of private invest-ment," an OECD official told me a few weeks ago in Paris. "Not only have labor costs been too high, but there are the non-wage costs, such as social welfare."

lead to social unrest and worse.

The kind of protracted long-term unemployment is unknown in the United States. In fact, the U.S. defination of "long-term unemployment" has traditionally been 15 weeks, not six months. But the proportions of those out of work here for more than brief periods - measured either by 15 weeks or 27 weeks - have been growing at an uncomfortable rate.

ment, high taxes on employers to sup-port welfare states, and labor union

As of now, one-third of the jobless in Europe have been out of work for six months or more, an absolutely shocking total. In Britain, 52 percent of the unemployed in early 1982 had been out of work for six months, compared with 39 percent a year ear-lier. That is a festering sore that could

In June, when the jobless rate as reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics was 9.5 percent, 17.3 percent of the unemployed had been out of work for 27 weeks or more, short of the 21 percent post-World War II record set in 1975 and 1976. That is a worrisome level, but still well below the horrible one-third ratio the Europeans must contend with.

Reasons for the European sickness are many and complex. But between the lines of the OECD report, one can see the combined effects of high interest rates that discourage invest-

rigidities that prevent modernization and efficient operation.

Throughout Europe — despite so-phistication here and there in elec-tronics and high-technology — plants in the old-line industries are antiquated. And governments tend to take the easy political way out by going pro-tectionist, which only exacerbates the decaying process.

For a while, at least through the 1960s, the declining ability of European industry to compete in world markets was disguised by brisk economic growth and modest inflation. But the two oil shocks exposed En-rope's weaknesses and rigidities. "Economic performance would

possibly have deteriorated even without the two oil price shocks," says the OECD report. "But coming on top of the underlying situation, they may posed enormous strains on OECD. economies, necessitating a degree and pace of adaptation that severely chal-lenged the capability of the OECD economic system."

What Europe desperately needs is an infusion of investment that will modernize plants and add to its ability to compete in world markets, thus providing jobs in home markets. But investment, as the report notes, de-pends on that fragile commodity called "business confidence" as well as the outlook in a given activity.

"It is not clear how best to foster" expectations of an adequate return to investment," the report notes in a tone of near desperation. Normally, in a time of recession, an attempt would have been made to stimulate :consumer demand, through tax cuts and other Keynesian methods. But that has been ruled out in the beliefit. would only add to government den-cits and re-ignite inflationary coor-tations—thus inhibiting rather than

increasing investment.
Instead, Europe is wallowing in despair, fearful that rising unemployment will increase the social strains and boost protectionist forces. Its te z sentment over American interference with East-West trade is based on the ... desperate need for any export volume

that sustains employment Once can see why Europeans pray for a fall in U.S. interest rates that would allow their own to go down. perhaps stimulating investment rhaps stimulating investment.
But that is not a panacea, either. Several European countries still face the technical superiority of industry in Japan and the United States, along

with a growing challenge from the so-called "NICs"—the newly industrial-izing countries like Korea, Brazil, and the ASEAN group. Without some major changes, Europe may be over

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Morals of War

In the euphoria following the recap-ture of the Falklands it seems appro-priate to take a general lesson from the exercise — that armed agression has been shown not to pay and that a blow has been struck for the principle of freedom and the rule of law.

One other lesson that could be inferred concerns the Palestinians. The moral the Palestinians may draw is that to regain their homeland they must review their tactics with the obpective of dramatically escalaring their scale of activities. Clearly they need a hundred-ship task force and all the trimmings. This revised approach will not just enable them to see dislocation and get diplomatic and economic sanc-tions imposed on the invading forces who have occupied their homeland but will also enable their cause to be depicted as an honorable struggle taken up on behalf of the world community to preserve the principle of law and order.
STUART STROMBACK.

Tall Prison

The tall ship, Esmeralda of Chile, a picture which you displayed with a cheerful caption on page 3 of your June 29 issue, was used as a mass prison and torture center in Septem-ber, 1973, when the current military government overthrew the democratically elected one in a brutal putsch.
PHILIP PROTTER.

Why the Inequity?

Will someone explain to me, a trusting Palestiman, why the United States and the Western world cry

bloody murder when one Israeli is killed or when a few Jews are not allowed out of Russia?

Why are those who are so concerned with human rights silent about the atrocities committed by Israel against the Palestinian people, about the thousands of deed and many the thousands of dead and many more displaced by Israel's invasion of Lebanon. They were first deprived of their homeland and when they turned to armed struggle they were called

Why is criticizing Israel a taboo in the West and why is everybody concerned about the security of Israel have her more territory to its already illegal borders?

> ASHTAR FARIS Athens

Blind Israel

Golda Meir, when asked in London in 1969 about the Palestinians, answered "What Palestinians? There are no Palestinians." Begin at the White House recently, disputed the fact that Israel invaded Lebanon and insisted that Israel was protecting itself against "armed bands operating from Lebanon." What is amazing is that nobody deemed it relevant to ask him why those "armed bands" had a grudge against Israel

Throughout their "short history" in Palestine, Israeli leaders believed that by purposely distorting facts they could conveniently bury the truth What is disgusting and appalling is the indifference of the civilized world" to the genocide of a whole

ESTHER ISHAQ

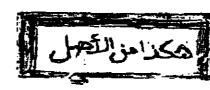
Blacks in Battle

Regarding "Will Black Soldiers Fight for U.S.?" (IHT. June 29): It might be interesting to recall that the armies that maintained "law and or der" in former British and French der" in former British and French territories in Africa were essentially

black, including the officer ranks. In Ian Smith's Rhodesia, black soldiers bore the brunt of the white minority government's campaign against the black freedom movement. Most eloquent, perhaps, is the increasing role of blacks in the South African armed forces whose duty is to protect apartheid institutions.

maintain white minority control and On the other extreme, however, the Portugese Army that became fed up with colonial wars in 1975 and to belled by seizing power in Portugal was ministrakably while.

MWANINGEE



goal of moving from the grandiose City Hall to the less elaborate but all-powerful Elysee Palace, he made a point of showing himself to best ad-vantage as boss of Paris. The streets are clean. There are lots of little new parks and malls. Neighborhood exhibitions and festivities are organized regularly, and all kinds of everyday

Paris revolution in 1335 water the enne Marcel burst into the palace and regularly, and all kinds of slaughtered the court. The future amenities have improved.

No big city runs better. The mayor even took pains to es-tablish an international status as near to a par with the president as possi-ble. He refused to attend the official reception for President Carter at Versailles when Carter refused to pay a special call on him. President Reagan

tial ambitions. Since the Socialists have taken power, he has used Paris

ered with signs proclaiming that "Paris wants to live," and his friends

Since Chirac never lost sight of his

made the trip to City Hall. Paris looks wonderful, but it has turned into the nastiest political problem of President Mitterrand's

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge

oll letters, but we value the views

of the readers who submit them.

The New York Times

government, which seems to be backing down. "Plus ca change, plus c'est la même chase" still holds in France.

Portraits From Life: Putting the Best Face On It **Ghosts Astonishingly Alive**

The Squirming Photographer

by Bob Reilly

EW YORK — Ask Arnold Newman to hold still for a picture and he stiffens, grins, turns serious, looks away from the camera, looks into the from the camera, looks mus are camera, grasps the piano for support, runs a trembling hand over his hair to make sore it's in place and, plump sensitive features tant, murmurs in a parched voice: "Am I all right?"

One of the world's greatest portrait photo-One of the world's greatest portrait photographers feels as awkward as anybody else getting his picture taken. "Everybody is so self-conscious in front of a camera," Newman says

conscious in front of a camera, Newman says persists with a laugh. "Even Presidents of the United States squirm." (He has photographed the last seven, so he knows whereof he speaks.) "Movie stars, though, are toughest of all. They're so used to portraying other people, I have to direct them to be themselves

He continues on a tony of his apartment The spacious, light-filled aerie near Central Park West is as carefully composed as a Newman portrait - a skill he practices and teach-

He will be conducting a workshop on the Aries 82 Photography Festival. "It's a master's course. I don't teach technique. I assume students who come to me have the technique behind them. I love doing workshops, because the old saw is absolutely true. The teacher learns as much as the students."

He is no stranger to Europe, of course. Working for the old Holiday magazine, he covered stories all over Europe, particularly ones about art and artists. "For anyone who grew up in my period, to go to Europe was really something. I always looked to it for fulfill-ment. Of course, unlike now, only the rich could make the trip when I was a kid." New man was born in 1918 in New York City, and during the Depression studied art at night while working during the day for a family friend, taking passport-type portraits for 49

cents each.
The yellow press in those days used to write a lot about Picasso and Braque and Ma-tisse, calling them maniacs, saying they ought to be institutionalized. I saw what those guys were doing and I said, 'This is great'.' After leaving the University of Miami in 1938, he moved back-to New York, determined to combine his art studies with photography, hoping to evolve a new kind of portraiture. He soon are a came up with his own special contribution, the "environmental portrait."

"I shot mostly artists at first, not because I neccessarily wanted to but because they were A ::: the ones most receptive to my ideas? The New York, became a close friend (Newman owns the original sketches for Mondrian's Broadway Boogie-Woogie," which he has loaned for an indefinite period to New York's Museum of Modern Art.) The influence of Mondrian, with his impeccable sense of bal-ance, is easily detected in all of Newman's

"When he's starting out, any artist — painter, sculpter, writer — is always influenced by
what went before him. Anybody who refuses
that influence is simply rying to rediscover the
wheel. I've always worked hike a painter, exploring visual ideas. Only I explore them by

> "Portraiture is, of course, a dirty word to-day. The public thinks the image is there to flatter them, to boost their ego, and a lot of



Arnold Newman.

photographers will go along with that. They've bastardized the art of portraiture. Nevertheless, all the greatest photographers, like all other great artists, have always done portraits What are the secrets of shooting a good por-

"For me, the whole process is a little like reaching deep down inside and pulling myself inside out. You should learn all you can about

your subject beforehand. Then you wait until be relaxes into a position that seems perfectly natural, and you yell 'Hold it! Don't move or "A good portrait has to be, first of all, a od photograph. Otherwise it doesn't mean a

damn thing You have to keep your mind con-stantly open for ideas. And, of course, you keep alert to happy accidents and follow them through. Didn't Sir Alexander Fleming say, about discovering penicillin, that his whole life had been aimed toward that one accident? "Though," he says parenthetically, "they had a saying when I worked on Life, How come the best accidents always happen to the

Most important of all, you've got to like people. Which means also disliking people. You've got to have a tremendous interest in them, which borders on love and hate. Because some of the greatest people in the world artists, writers, musicians, actors, politicians are stinkers. Picasso, for instance, was a cruel man. It was awful to watch him with his wife, Jacqueime — tantalizing her, embarrassing her. Then there was the time he was discovered in bed with his best friend's wife. 'I didn't

best photographers?

want him to think I disliked her,' was all he said. I admired Picasso as a great, great artist, but I'm sure I wouldn't want him for a friend." What does he think of the work of the ounger generation?

Right now things seem to be in limbo. Everyone seems to be sort of marking time, taking a deep breath. A lot of young people are fine photographers, but too derivative. I'm getting tired of going through magazines, seeing all these beautiful photos and everyone alike. No original ideas. What they don't seem to understand is that subject matter and technique are merely vehicles for something deep-

"Like with operas. That corny thing about Mimi dying of tuberculosis in a garret — it still crushes you, because the music is so strong. I sit back and weep every time. Photography has to be like that. But I look at pictures today and so many of these beautiful things that are being done are so empty. It won't be long before some 22-year-old geniuses break loose, I'm sure, but it doesn't seem to be happening

For the 13th successive summer, an ambitious photography festival is being held in Arles, featuring lectures by such masters as Ansel Adams, Agnès Varda and Martine Franck. Workshops in landscape, portrait and video pho-tography and photojournalism are scheduled through Aug. 21. Exhibitions in the Musee Reattu and the Galerie Arena continue through September. For further information, write Rencontres Internationales de la Photographie, 16, Rue des Arènes, B.P. 90-13200 Arles, or tele-phone (90) 96.76.06.

by Michael Gibson

ARIS — Most portraits appear to be suspended in a hazy zone between art and life, belonging fully to neither. There are those, of course, that strike us instantly as great art (think of Van Eyck, for example, or Rembrandt) while others can-not claim to be more than a family keepsake with the faintest of magic overtones. But the great majority seem to lurk in a world in be-tween, a sort of limbo from which they cannot emerge as they hang, unnoticed, from the walls of a museum or a private home.

That is why an exhibition such as "Italian Portrait Painting in the Days of Tiepolo" (Petit Palais, to Sept. 5) turns out to be so unusually significant. What we discover here is an assembly of 85 figures portrayed by 55 artists, all of them belonging to the 18th century.

One might have an unfavorable preconcep-

tion, precisely because the whole thing can suggest an assembly of ghosts - of beings who are no longer alive but who cannot quite succeed in dying — or even worse, perhaps, an art historian's arid fancy. But these notions are quickly dispelled, for these ghosts are astomish-ingly alive and they come from all walks of Italian life: some kings and nobles, quite a few artists, wealthy burghers, musicians, intellectuals, men of the cloth, and men, women and children of what one then called il popolo.

No single painting in the collection touches me as "pure art" the way that, say, Rem-brandt's portrait of Hendrickje or his Jewish Bride does. The reason for this is that Rembrandt somehow divests his subjects of social frills and presents them in the full intensity of their humanity. This does not mean that the Jewish Bride and her future husband are not socially defined by the cicthes they wear, but thanks to Rembrandt's art the signs of wealth themselves merely appear to heighten the couple's tenderness and solemnity, until that is all that strikes us, as though we were looking at a lion and his lioness in an attitude of dignified

The Italian artists, for all their outstanding quality, are none of them on this utterly transcendent level, but that is precisely what makes them interesting to the viewer today. They are much too deeply involved in the social complexities of their time and its peculiar rhetoric to be concerned with their subject's humanity. They are clearly concerned with his, or her, lusts and vulnerability but they are also fascinated by the person's social destiny.

The result is that the viewer walks out of the show with the same sort of feeling he can get from having seen a first-rate historical film -Rossellini's "La Prise du Pouvoir par Louis XIV," for instance, or Ettore Scola's "La Nuit de Varenne," where actors in periwigs are suddenly changed into flesh and blood.

The show's variety is due in part to the fact that the artists come from at least nine cities — Bergamo, Milan, Genoa, Parma, Bologna, Venice, Florence, Rome and Naples — and that their style and technique are geographically conditioned. But it is also due to the extreme diversity of conventions that are brought into play, as well as their occasional absence in more intimate and informal works.

Ghislandi's portrait of Count Giovanni Secco Suardo is characteristic in many respects. Here is a young man depicted as arrogant, sen-suous, sure of himself and with a certain habit of command. His right hand rests self-assertively on his hip and his left forearm rests on a



Count Giovanni Secco Suardo by Ghislandi.

wall in a distinguished variant of a young brawler's macho pose. All that is conventional enough and we can suspect that if the count does not show many outward signs of his inner life, he probably has an abundance of outer

But the whole conventional structure is shaken by the appearance of another figure behind the wall — the count's old servant por-trayed at his side, standing a little lower and a step behind. The count stares the viewer straight in the face; the servant, like an affectionate bodyguard, seems to have spotted a pickpocket in the crowd and to be keeping an

gain in interest when we know something about the subject's history. This is true of Amigoni's portrait of Carlo Broschi, known as il Farinelli. Broschi was a popular castrato singer who played a historical role by persuading the neurotic King Ferdinand VI of Spain once more to take part in the affairs of state. Broschi remained at the court until the king's death and each night sang the same arias that charmed the king out of his painful melan-choly the first time he heard them.

The portrait itself - another in the show, by Corrado Giaquinto, is full of pomp and flour-

ish --- shows Broschi looking out at us with a hint of irony and good-natured humor.

Among the artistically most-successful works there is Alessandro Longhi's portrait of Giulio Contarini, whose bright-eyed sagacity is tempered by the unusual dominance of blue, which covers the painting in its harmonic changes. Longhi also produced an almost-comic portrait of a playfully pompous high official of the Venetian republic. Giambattista Tiepolo is represented by four works, including a theatrically dramatic portrait of a man of let-ters, Antonio Riccoboni, who looks up from his book, his head turned towards the viewer, as though the visit rather disturbed him. Not all these portraits are equally interesting

because in some cases the filter of convention has the same effect as a soft-focus filter in a David Hamilton photograph. But even these works are an interesting part of the exhibition, precisely because they allow us to guess at the conventional values of the day and the social class in question. The merits of the show are numerous, but

perhaps the most interesting is that it brings the Italian 18th century alive in its astonishing diversity, stripping away from the visitor's lazy imagination all the stereotypes with which we too easily overlay all that is remote from us in

From the '60s, When Everything Went Pop

Edie: An American Biography by Jean Stein. Edited with George Plimpton. Alfred A. Knopf; 455 pages; \$16.95:

by Rhoda Koenig

EW YORK - Start with the pictures if you don't remember who Edie Sedgwick was. There is the turn-of-the-century portrait of four sisters in satin ball gowins; the most beautiful one, May Minitum, would later become Edie's grandmother. Then there is the photograph of Edie's father; Francis, reading to his adoring family in a living room decorated in early Jane. Wyman on their 3,000-acre California ranch. Farther on, we come to Edie acting in a film Wearing a black lace bra and panties, she sprawis on a bed, looking off at her director, Andy Warhol. A young man is coiled around her, presumably awaiting instructions. At the end is a photograph of Edie's headstone. That reads, EDITH SEDGWICK POST, WIFE OF

MICHAEL BRETT POST, 1943-1971. The subtitle of Jean Stein's book makes a claim for its being more than the story of a "healthy young drug addict"—Edie's phrase. "An American Biography": How that adjective has taken a beating! No longer does it mean freedom, generosity, promise, it sets us up for reverberations of sorrow and loss. "Edie" is not a tragic story, though, but a sad one - pathology, not poetry; its heroine had wealth and beauty, but her talent seems to have been negligible and her character nonexistent. Yet she is used effectively here as the symbol of a larger story. Jean Stein's chronicle focuses on Edie's imhappy parents, devoting their lives to avoiding reality, and then spirals out to look at a time — the mid- and late 1960s - when everyone who could afford it did the same. Edic lived as if she believed the messages blasted at us from the TV screens and the slick magazines - that growing up was an option, that work was for people not clever enough to think of something else, that drugs killed only the poor. She had walked in on the party when it was starting to get hot, and she thought that it was all for her and that it would never end. That is American too.

Earlier Sedgwicks had planned their deaths more carefully than Edie did her life. Her uncle Minnum stocked up on simple pine coffins - testing his to make sure it was big enough - so that his family could be buried with tradmonal austerity. They had a lot to live - or die — up to Edie's great-great great grandfa-ther, a friend of George Washington's was chief justice of the Supreme Court of Massa-chusetts. Her great-uncle Ellery edited The At-lantic Monthly for a generation, and his daughter married John P. Marquand, author of "The Late George Apley." Sedgwicks al-

ways had more breeding than money, but their sense of importance in the western part of the state was immutable and screne; as Marquand's son wickedly remarks, they believed that on a summer's night in Stockbridge the crickets sing Sedg-wick, Sedg-wick." The trouble began with Edie's father. He

and a brother were delicate children (the brother died at prep school after catching pneumonia for the third time), so Grandfather Sedgwick moved the family to the warinth of Santa Barbara. But Southern California has never been famous for improving anyone's mental health. Soon after Francis Sedgwick graduated from Harvard, he had two nervous breakdowns and was diagnosed as a manicdepressive. Between the two, however, he had found a bride - Alice de Forest, the daughter of a railroad millionare. Her parents were willing, but the doctors were adamant: Alice must never have any children. Irrationality ran high on both sides of Edie's inheritance. Alice had

Life on the Sedgwick ranch is reminiscent of the Mitford children's crazy existence in darkest Oxfordshire - the eccentric, explosive father, the withdrawn mother; the private tutors and the private world and the general isolation from the rest of society. But what makes the Sedgwick story "American" in the sense in which Stein means us to take it is the example of bitterness and self-indulgence Francis gave his children. Disappointed in his expectations by some \$50 million (his father-in-law had lost most of his money in the Crash). Francis Sedgwick lashed out at his wife and children from a facade of invulnerable virility. A strik-ingly handsome man well into his 50s, he paraded about the ranch nearly nude to show off his well-disciplined, muscled body; he seduced all his wife's friends and neighbors, or tried to, or acted as if he had; he made advances to his son's girl friends, to his daughter's girl friends, and, if they are to be believed, to his daughters. One son, in his third mental hospital, hanged himself. Another, after a similar tour, drove his motorcycle into the side of a bus. Edie fled.

In other circumstances - a family with more control or less money, a town with fewer opprumities for exhibitionism - Edie might have puttered along harmlessly. A generation or two before, she might have been kept in the parlor, or the attic, perhaps mated with some chinless wonder. A few years later, when work became the sine qua non of female self-respect, she might have immersed herself in a job, perhaps even creating or accomplishing some-thing to give her a feeling of worth.

But after raising a little hell in her father's university town, she took it to New York, where she found it was a cash crop. Andy Warhol photographed her in black underwear for his movies; Vogue shot her in it for its fashion pages. Edie was applanded for going to parties in a black leotard and a white mink coat, besieged for appearing in silver hair and a miniskirt. "She would walk in the back room of Max's Kansas City," Terry Southern recalls, "and everybody would whisper: 'Here comes

age to say what one would have been ridiculed for at the time: that Edie and the rest of the Warhol set weren't after life enhancement but oblivion. Shooting, sniffing, swallowing drugs of every description, they insulated themselves from feeling. "None of those people were able to reach an orgasm easily because of the quantity of drugs they were on at all times," says one of Edie's lovers. She took amphetamines to wake up and barbiturates to go to sleep, and when she fell asleep with a cigarette in her hand she would set fire to the mattress. She did that about 10 times. She liked cocaine too, and amphetamines with booze ("It's a good combination for a party. Not for an orgy, though"), and she liked a speedball best. That ed and heroin, a shot in each arm.

"Edie" hasn't been written by Jean Stein. It is a compilation of segments from interviews with people who knew Edie and the other Sedgwicks in Cambridge, New York and Califormia, to which she returned in 1968 after more than eight months in mental hospitals, the last three scrubbing toilets on Ward's Island. The hundreds of vivid recollections have been expertly doversiled by Stein and George Plimpton into a swiftly flowing narrative, a 455-page gablest. Sadly, the method points up the triviality of Edie's life — nothing complex enough here for the author to describe or analyze in detail. Gossip was what Edie provided, and a marathon gossip is the form of her biog-

I think they went wrong in just two places— the very last quotation, which ends the book on a slightly too exquisite note ("Edie was a star who by mistake got incarnated into a human body"), and the use of the same remark by Gregory Corso to end two chapters. "You make these chicks into superstars," he accuses Warhol, "and then you go off into your own thing and you drop them ... And look what

Plimpton and Stein seem to want us to share Corso's indignation. But Warhol wasn't running a mental hospital or a finishing school; he didn't put a gun to the girls' heads and shoot them full of dope. Crass and casual though Warhol may have been, he wasn't to blame for the fact that the chicks running as fast as they could from home were looking for another daddy to tell them what to do.

If there are a few fatnous moments in "Edie." there isn't a dull one. What a bunch of characters are assembled here! The Warhol set, with their comic-book names - Ingrid Superstar, Paul America, Rotten Rita (a man), Debbie Dropout - and their strange ways of making a living. Some of the cast sound like deranged dowagers. Richie Berlin, another



spaced-out daughter of a wealthy family: "I can tell you, I'm nearly the last person in the world who would ever consider doing a sex scene for a movie in a rubber raft in the middle of an indoor swimming pool at the health club." Some of them are deranged dowagers Diana Vreeland: "Edie had a wonderful look about her. Lovely skin, but then I've never seen anyone on drugs that didn't have wonder-

In 1969, Edie was in the psychiatric ward of yet another hospital — the Santa Barbara one where she was born - after being arrested on a drug charge. There she met a fellow patient Michael Post, who became fascinated by her and proposed two years later. Edie was game: "She told me she was ready to marry anyone as long as he could keep her in enough sleeping pills." A few months after their wedding she went to bed with her customary Quaaludes

and Tuinals. She never got up.
"Edie" is a good book to read if you pine for the swinging '60s and sulk at having had to live through the boring '70s. Listen to those stories. Look at those eyes. There are worse things

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In Poland, an End **To Asking Questions**

by Victoria Pope

"ARSAW — If the film "The Inter-rogation" had an identity stamp, it would say "made in Solidarity's Poland." And so it poses problems for Poland's martial-law authorities It's not that the movie describes the Gdansk

shipyard strikes or the life of Lech Walesa. Set in Poland in the 1950s, it is the story of Tonia, a young cabaret singer who falls victim to the arbitrary abuse of power that became known as Stalinism. She is jailed, tortured and relentlessly questioned by the security police, who try to force her to confess to trumped-up charges. She never succumbs.

The boldness with which this often-brutal tale is told has the distinct markings of the Solidarity era when artistic freedom was greater than at any time in 37 years of Communist rule. Martial law, which began last Dec. 13, cut deeply into those liberties. Theaters were closed and films were withdrawn from distribution.

"The introduction of martial law naturally had a chilling effect," says a leading theater director. A Warsaw film director agrees, adding his own bleak assessment: "We are going back to a situation where we don't control any

"The Interrogation" was not quite finished when Poland's military regime took power from what had virtually become a people's movement under Solidarity and its leader, Walesa - Ryszard Bugajski, the director, shot the last scenes right after Dec. 13. The movie was edited by early March and presented to a panel to approve or reject its release. So far, the judges have delayed their decision, but their criticism of the film has been sharp. Bugajski, 39, fears it could be shelved for years. 'I'm doing my best to save it," he says.

The jury, which is empowered by the Ministry of Culture to decide on the fate of the film. complained bitterly about the subject matter, adds Bugajski, who sat in on discussions after the screening. "They called it any 'anti' you could think of — anti-state, anti-socialist,

Bugajski says one judge thought the most serious flaw of the film was that it expressed only the point of view of the prisoner, suggesting that the director was remiss for not explaining all the reasons the security police employed torture techniques. Another judge, according to Bugajski, commented that didn't use torture just for bad reasons, we had

good reasons, too. There is no doubt that "The Interrogation" would draw large audiences in Poland. It is the first East European film to focus on the security police and the first offering a frank descrip-tion of Stalinism. The period has been left so unexplored that one critic, discussing the film in private, called it "repayment for human outrage." He found the characterization of Tonia a vacuous woman who grows valiant — a triumph. "This film is a reply to the total si-lence that ruled our times," the critic says.

Tonia, played by Krystyna Janda, is Bu-gajski's vehicle for portraying torture under Stalinism. She is beaten and berated, forced to drink a mixture of spittle and vodka, and locked in a narrow cell that slowly fills with water. When one torture fails, another is introduced. Like Tonia, thousands of Poles were imprisoned without cause in the 1950s. Security was kept on a wartime footing, and thousands of Soviet military advisers were positioned around the country.

It's not just Bugajski's film that is breaking the silence about Stalinism. Felix Falks, an ac-claimed Polish filmmaker, has directed "That Was Jazz," about the banning of jazz music in the 1950s. And Wojciech Marczewski made Thrills," a film about the same era that won five awards at the Berlin Film Festival this year. Marczewski's film ran in Polish theaters for three weeks before it was withdrawn at the start of martial law.

All these films reflected the relaxation of censorship during the 16 months of the Solidarity trade union movement. Bugajski, a member of the Polish film unit headed by Andrzej Wajda, did not need to have his script approved by the Ministry of Culture. Only Wajda and other film unit leaders reviewed it -a bold departure from the strict control that has dominated the arts in East Europe. (While shooting a film in Paris. Wajda --- best known for "Man of Iron" about the Gdansk shipyard strikes - heard about Bugajski's difficulties and responded with a scathing letter, defending the film as a "dazzling debut" and calling the judges "not competent to assess a cinematographic work from an artistic point of

Still, some Polish officials have supported Bugajski. He says he learned that when colleagues from film units outside his own, including two directors, wanted to destroy the master print of "The Interrogation," the Ministry of Culture intervened.

What Polish filmmakers fear is a frontal assault on artistic expression, as occurred in Czechoslovakia after the Soviet invasion in 1968, when negatives of unreleased films were destroyed and many artists were blocked from working. 'Czechoslovakia became a creative desert," says a Polish director, Krzystof Kiesłowski, "It was catastrophic... We should draw conclusions from that."

Have Meat Loaf, Will Travel

by Hebe Dorsey

ARIS - For frustrated housewives (career women et al) who crave the warmth and fun of a homemade dinner but don't have the time to prepare it, the answer is easy — hire a private chef.

Every day classified advertisements in the newspapers carry appeals from vegetarian purist chefs, or Thais who will come, cook and serve in traditional costumes, or Tunisian experts, who can oblige with pre-cooked couscous, delivered at home without the usual smelly hassle. American cuisine is also available through private chefs.

This latest twist in Paris has a coals-to-Newcastle ring in Maine-born, French-wed Jane Callaghan-Klein, 32, who combines the brains of a magna cum laude college graduate with the looks of a former model. Klein also worked for Revion and Estée Lauder, has a profession-al dance degree and a drawing prize from the Beaux Arts School in Paris. But her real passion is food.

"It runs in the family," she says, "both my mother and grandmother are excellent cooks. My mother won a prize with a chicken and rice casserole." Klein started entering cooking contests at the age of 13. In 1964, she was a junior winner in Pillsbury's 16th Grand National Recipe and Baking Contest. In 1966, she won the junior division at the National Chicken Cook-

ing Contest. Her specialty: Chicken à Go-Go, made with almonds and Parmesan cheese.

Klein's modeling career, which brought bet to Paris five years ago, ended when she married a French clothing manufacturer. With Paris as they have the made friends with chefs. Paris as her base, she made friends with chefs, especially Maurice Cazalis, from the Henri IV Restaurant in Chartres, whom she calls "my

He gives courses and has trained a lot of

young people," she says. "He has placed quite a few of them at the Elysée Palace." After fixing a few meals for friends as a favor, she decided to go into business in a small,

and terribly private, way. "I never want to cook for a large number of people," she ex-plains. "I much prefer the idea of cooking a special meal for special people. Dinner for 8 to 15 people is about the maximum.

Her first step is to visit with the hostess and plan the menu. "I found that Americans love traditional French dishes, such as boenf Bourguignon, but they somehow feel more secure having it done by an American cook. I also give them hints on the recipe as I go along. The French, on the other hand, are crazy about American food. They first got initiated with hamburgers and love chili con carne. They sit down with me and they're convinced. Usually,

I go with some kind of sample."

Klein is also developing the American brunch tradition, which is beginning to spread in Paris, mostly in hotels. She serves the obvious Bloody Marys and Screwdrivers for a start. "But there's a lot more to American cooking than the French think," she says. "There are all kinds of regional cooking, from New England's Boston Cream Pie to Southern Savory Corn Bake. That's what I'm trying to bring

Although she works from the customer's kitchen, Klein will also cut corners by prepar-ing a few dishes, such as a birthday cake or meat loaf, at her home. She also adds a bit of drama by donning the uniform of a French apprentice chef, complete with a very American apron her mother sent her.

Why does she think she can succeed in a country where every other girl is supposed to be a born cook? Because, she says, "There's a whole new generation, in France as well as in the United States, that went to college and doesn't know how to cook. I offer the warmth



and personality of the girl next door or your

mother cooking your dinner. Price of the warmth? Five hundred francs for a three-course dinner for eight and you pay for the food and do the marketing; add 100 francs and she will go to the market for you.

MONACO

MONTE-CARLO, Théâtre aux Étoiles

(tel: 553.82.10) — July 13 and 14: "Porgy and Bess."

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Rijksmuseum. Exhibi-tion — To Aug. 8: "American Prints," includes Whistler, Hellows and Hopper.

UTRECHT, Catharijne Convent. Exhibition — To Ang. 15: "Piety Per Dozen," history of mass produced religious

eJanskerk — July 14: Gijsbert van Schoonboven organ (Czerny).

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21). Exhibition — July 16-Sept. 19: "John Michael Wright: the King's Painter," 17th-century portrait painter.

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA, Cathèdrale St. Pierre (tel: 22.77.82) — July 15: E. Schneck organ.

Grand Casino (22.77.82) — July 16: Alexandre Lagoya guitar. July 17: Leonid Kogan violin.

Musée de l'Athènée (tel: 29.75.66). Exhibitions — To Sept. 6: "Picasso," from the collection of Maya Ruiz-Picasso. To Sept. 30: "Salvador Dali."

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Gray Art Gallery (tel: 598.76.03). Exhibitions — To Ang. 13:

erick Kiesler and David Hare. To Aug.

Guggenheim Museum (tel: 860.13.13). Exhibition — To Aug. 29: "The New York School: Four Decades," including

works by Diebenkorn, Frankenthaler,

Museum of Modern Art (tel:

WEST GERMANY

13: "John Stalin: Secret Message:

Two Installations." sea

To July 27: "Goshozakura," "Kurote-gumi Kuruwa Tatehiki" and "Tenjiku Tokubei Imayo-banashi," including Eanosuke Ichikuwa Kabuki actor. International <u>datebook</u> eNHK Hall (tel: 571.16.89). Sciji Ozawa Special Concert — July 16: New Japan Philharmonic Orchestra, Sciji Ozawa conductor, Mitsuko Uchida pi-ano (Beethoven, Dvorak).

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Augustinerkirche (1, Josefsplatz) — July 16: William Kuhlman organ (Walther, Scarlatti, Hartmann).

•Karlskirche (4 Karlsplatz) — July 10 and 11: Ruth McGuire organ (Frescobaldi, Pachelbel, Martin).

•Museum Moderner Kunst (tel: 78.25.50). Exhibition — To July 25: "Paris 1960-1980."

raris 1960-1980."

Museum für Völkerlunde (1 Neue Burg, Heldenplatz). Exhibition — "El Dorsdo, The Myth of Gold."

Museum Moderner Kunst im Palais Liechtenstein (9 Fürstengasse 1). Exhibition — To July 25: "Nouveau Réalisme."

Palais Palffy, Osterreichisches Kultur-zentrum (tel: 52,73.81) — July 17: Bar-bara Leighton soprano, Hermann Swietly violin, Clare Jones piano (Brahms, Mahler, Mozart). •Vienna's English Theatre (tel: 42,12.60) — "The Winslow Boy" (Rat-

BELGIUM

MALMEDY, International Mandolin Festival (tel: 080/77.74.64). Cercle Royal des Mandolinistes — July 10 and 11: Keith Harris mandolin.

COPENHAGEN, Royal Museum of Fine Arts (tel: 11.14.15). Exhibition — To Ang. I: "French Tapestries." "Tivoli (tel: 15.10.01) — July 10-12: Martha Graham Dance Company. ODENSE, Hans Christian Andersen's House (tel: 11.14.15). Exhibition — To Aug. 15: "Hans Christian Andersen In-spirations," from Funen Graphic spirations,'
Workshop.

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: Control N. Barbican Centre (car. 628.8795). Barbican Hall — July 10: English Chamber Orchestra, Thomas Tallis Choir (Bach). July 12: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Christina Orchestra, Christina Orchestra, Christina Orchestra, Christina Orchestra, Christina Orchestra, Christina Orchestra, Christian Orch tiz piano (Rachmaninoff, Tchaikovsky). July 13-15: Carl Flesch International Violin Competition.

Bishopsgate Hall (tel: 236.04.51) —
July 12-15: Cécile Ousset piano.

British Museum (tel: 636.15.55). Exhibition — To Sept. 12: "A Century of Modern Drawings from the Museum of Modern Art, New York." eJapanese Gallery (tel: 229.29.34). Exhibition — To Aug. 31: "Hiroshige,"

WEEKEND

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Mall Galleries (tel: 930,68.44). Exhibition — To July 21: "Royal Society of British Artists," 265th annual show. •Old Horticultural Hall — July 13 and

Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 703.47.21). Exhibition — July 10-Aug. 29: "Chinese Traditional Painting." 19th-century Chinese Scroll painters.
Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — July 11: London Symphony Orchestrs. July 11: London Symphony Orchestra and Chorus, Eric Feaby and Neville Marriner conductors (Delius, Berlioz). July 12: New Westminster Orchestra, July 12: New Westminster Orchestra, Asolian Singers (Handel, Mozart, Mahler). July 13: The Brandenburg Concertos (Bach), London Bach Orchestra, George Malcolm harpsichord, eRoyal Opera House (tel: 240.12.00). Ballet — July 12-14: "Manon" (Massenet). Opera — July 10: "Der Freischütz" (Weber). July 12: "La Bohême" (Puccini). July 13: "Falstaff" (Verdi). July 14: "La Sonnambula" (Bellini). eTate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13). Exhibition — To Nov. 15: "Watercolors and Drawings by Rossetti".

Whitechapel Art Gallery (tel: 377.01.07). Exhibition. — To Sept. 12: "Sir Christopher Wren." FINLAND

HELSINKI, Jugend Hali (tel: 90/65.96.38). Exhibition — July 15-Sept. 12: Dale Eldred, constructions and works for the open air. and works for the open air.

Temppeliaukio Church (tel:
90/65.96.88) — July 13: Estonian Academic Male Choir. July 15: London
Musicale, Eli Goren conductor.

FRANCE

NICE, ENAC (tel: 62.37.11). Exhibition — To Sept. 5: César retrospective.

•Galerie d'Art Comtemporain (tel: 62.37.11) — To Sept. 5: "Oenvres récentes," including Arman. César., Deschamps, Tinguely.

•Galerie des Ponchettes (tel: 62.31.24).

•Chibitique — To Sept. 5: "Les Exhibition — To Sept. 5: "Les Nouveaux Réalistes, 1955-1965." Musée National Message Biblique Marc Chagall (tel: 81.75.75). Exhibi-tion — To Oct. 4: "The Temple," sacred architecture.

PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33). Exhibitions — To Sept. 27: "Hommage à Georges Braque." (tei: 277.12.33). Enthologies — 10 Sept. 27: "Hommage à Georges Braque."
"Yes Tangay: 1925-1955." To Sept. 12: David Hockney photography. To Sept. 26: Photography, recent acquisitions of Man Ray, Sander, Abbott, Ci-

troën, List.
•Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10). Exhibitions — To July 26: "An Pays de la toison d'or, art ancien de Géorgie Soviétique." To Ang. 9: "Naissance de l'écriture." eLe Louvre des Antiquaires (tel: 297.27.10). Exhibition — To Oct. 10:

297.27.10). Exhibition — To Oct. 10:
"Art and the Bird."
"Marais Festival (tel: 887.74.31). Centre Culturel de Belgique. Exhibition —
To July 13: Pierre-Joseph Redouté:
The Raphael of Flowers." Centre d'information du Festival du Marais. Exhibition — To July 13: Topographical maps of Paris by Jaillot, 18th-century urban planner. Theâtre Essaion — To July 13: "L'île de Tulipatan" (Offenbach).

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•Musée du Louvre (tel: 260.39.26). Exhibition — To Sept. 22: "Revoir Dela-

PEYREHORADE, (tel: 58/90.02.07)

— To July 23: XIIIth Festival of Abbeys, musical events held in ancient abbeys and churches.

GREECE

ATHENS, Epidaurus Festival (tel: 322.14.59). National Theatre — July 10 and 11: "Oedipus at Colonus" (Sophocles). July 17 and 18: "The Thesmophoriazusae" (Aristophanes).

eHerod Atticus Odeon (tel: 322.14.59)

— July 10 and 11: "The Wasps" (Aristophanes). July 12: Athens State Orchetra. July 15-18: Royal Winnipeg Ballet of Canada.

ITALY

GENOA, International Ballet Festival (tel: 54.27.92). Teatro Comunale dell'Opera — July 15-17: "Don Quix-ote" (Minkus), Paris Opera Ballet. MH.AN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.91.36) — July 10: "Petrushka" (Stravinsky). July 13-16: "Le Rossignol" (Stravinsky). July 13-16: "Le sacre du printemps" (Stravinsky). Misenm of Modern Art (lef: 956.61.00). Exhibitions — To Aug. 10: "New Imagery," videotopes. To Sept. 7: "For 25 years: Prints from ULAE," twenty-five works from Universal Limited Art Editions.

TOKYO, Bunka Kaikan (tel: 822,07.27) — July 12 and 15: Audrés Segovia guitar (Haydn, Scarletti). Small Hall — July 17: Das Philharmonische Doo, Jorg Baumann violoncello, Klaus Stoll contrabass (Vanhall, Romberg). Gotoh Museum (tel: 703.06.61). Exhibition — To July 25: Chinete porcelain including Han. Ming and Ching dynas-

Japan Folkcraft Musuem (tel: waapan rouseran Musuem (tel: 467.45.27). Exhibitions — To Aug. 29: "Mask Collection." Japanese. African and Indonesian masks. To Aug. 29: "Masterpieces of Ohsu-e." Japanese religions and masks." relisious paintings and exticature. To Ang. 29: Craftwork exhibition. •Kabuki-za Theatre (tel: 541.31.31) —

BERLIN, Amerika Haus (tel: 19.76.61). Exhibitios — To July 12: "Imagenes de la Raza," Mexican-American art. Bach Season Berlin (41.20.39). Schloss Bellevue — July 10: Gerhart Darmstadt baroque cello, Konrad Junghäne baroque lute (Bach). July 11: "Die Kunst der Fuge," (Bach) Ton Koopman and Tmi Mathot harpsi-chord. Reibert Evers guitar. Georg Ahrens bass (17th-century guitar mu-

Sharps and Flats

JAZZ, ROCK AND POP COPENHAGEN, Jazzhus Sinkefter, Tivoli (tel: 14.30.74) — To July 14: Historia Jacquest and Slam Stewart. •Club Manumartre (tel: 11.46.67) —

July 11: Kevin Coyne Band. July 16-25: Jazz Fenival. GOTHENBURG, Liseberg — To-July 31: Deles Rhydun Boys. LONDON, Fairdeal (tel: 274.52.42)

—July 10 and 11: The Classh.

•Odeon Hammersmith (tel:

748.40.81) - July 12 and 15: Jack-748.40.81) — July 12 and 13: Jackor Remain Scott's (tel: 439.07.47) —
July 10: Johany Griggia Quartet,
July 10: Johany Griggia Quartet,
July 12-17: George Adams — Don
Philen Quartet.

Ortograf Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91)
— July 15: The Chieffnins.

O'Wenther Areas (tel: 902.12.34) —
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271.14.66) — July 16 at 7 and 10 p.m.: Katia and Marielle Labeque, John McLaughlin and the Translators. July 16 at 9 p.m.: Ray Barretto. July 17 at 9 p.m.: Manu Diban-

eNew Morning (tel: 523.51.41) — July 10: Anthony Brazton Quartet. July 12: Albert Collins and the Ice-Breakers, July 13: Herb Ellis, Char-lie Byrd and Barney Kessel, July 14 and 15: Machito and Ray Borretto. July 16: Miroslay Vitous, John Sur-man and Ray Barretto. man and Ray Barretto.

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--- Frank Van Brakle

Go Stuff an Egg

by Craig Claiborne and Pierre Francy

EW YORK - There are some foods for which we have an unabashed enthusiasm. A lot of our food preferences stem from childhood, and one of them is stuffed eggs.

The stuffed eggs of our adolescence were, more often than not, "deviled," which is to say flavored with mustard, Worcestershire sauce

and a dash or two of Tabasco, perhaps.

We still have a fancy for those deviled eggs, but our taste overall is a bit more sophisticated now. We recently created several luncheon dishes based on eggs stuffed with a mushroom filling, topped with a sauce of one sort or another and then baked.

BAKED STUFFED EGGS WITH TOMA-TO SAUCE

16 mushroom-stuffed, hard-cooked egg halves (see recipe) 3 tablespoons butter
3/4 cap finely chopped onions
3/4 teaspoon finely minced gardic
1 tablespoon cornstarch or arrowroot
3/4 pound mustirooms, thinly sliced, about 13/2

's cup fresh or canned chicken broth Salt to taste, if desired Freshly ground pepper to taste 2 tablespoons finely chopped parsley

½ bay leaf 2 sprigs fresh thyme or 1/2 teaspoon dried.

 Preheat oven to 400 degrees.
 Prepare the stuffed eggs. Use one table-spoon of the butter to grease four individual ramekins, each large enough to hold four stuffed egg halves. Arrange four stuffed egg halves, stuffed side up, in each ramekin. Set

3. Heat the remaining two tablespoons of butter in a saucepan and add the onions and gartic. Cook, stirring, until they are wilted. Sprinkle with cornstarch or arrowroot and stir to blend. Add the mushrooms and cook until

they are wilted. 4. Add the tomatoes and broth, stirring. Bring to the boil and add salt and pepper to taste, parsley, bay leaf and thyme. Let simmer about 10 minutes.

5. Place the ramekins in the oven and bake the stuffed eggs five minutes. 6. Spoon equal portions of the sauce over the stuffed eggs and serve hot.

BAKED STUFFED EGGS WITH CHICKEN

CREAM SAUCE stuffed, hard-cooked egg balves (see recipe)

3 tablespoons flour 14 cups fresh or canned chicken broth Salt to taste, if desired Freshly ground pepper to taste % teaspoon freshly grated nutmeg % cup heavy cream

1 teaspoon finely chopped parsley
1 teaspoon finely chopped chives, optional
Juice of haif a lemon
1½ cups skinless, boneless breast of chicken cut
into half-inch cubes. Pinch of cayenne pepper

into half-inch cubes.

1 Preheat oven to 400 degrees.

2 Prepare the stuffed eggs. Use one table-spoon of the butter to grease four individual ramekins, each large enough to hold four stuffed egg halves. Arrange four stuffed egg halves, stuffed side up, in each ramekin.

3. Melt the remaining two tablespoons of butter in a saucepan and add the flour, stirring with a wire whisk. Add the broth, stirring rapidly with the whisk. When the mixture is blended and smooth, add salt and pepper to taste and the nutmeg. Sur in the cream, cay-enne pepper, parsley, chives, if used, and lem-on juice. Add the chicken and bring to the

4. Place the ramekins in the oven and bake the stuffed eggs five minutes. 5. Spoon equal portions of the sauce over the stuffed eggs and serve hor. If desired, one may sprinkle each serving with a little grated Parmesan cheese and heat briefly under the

Yield: Four servings. BAKED STUFFED EGGS IN CURRIED SHRIMP SAUCE

16 mushroom-stuffed, bard-cooked egg halves (see recipe) 4 tablespoons butter
4 cup finely chopped onions
2 tablespoons curry powder
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup fresh fish broth or bottled clam broth

Salt to taste, if desired Freshly ground pepper to taste ¼ cup heavy cream

¼ cup yogurt % cup chopped chartney % pound fresh raw shrimp, peeled and deveined. 1. Preheat oven to 400 degrees.

2. Prepare the stuffed eggs. Use one tablespoon of the butter to grease four individual ramekins, each large enough to hold four stuffed egg haives. Arrange four stuffed egg haives, stuffed side up, in each ramekin, Set-

3. Melt two tablespoons of butter in a sauceaside. pan and add the onions. Cook, stirring, until they are witted. Sprinkle with curry powder and flour and stir with a wire whisk. Add the broth, stirring rapidly with the whisk. When blended and smooth, add salt and pepper to taste, the cream, yogurt and chutney. Bring to

4. Cut the shrimp into half-inch cubes. 5. Heat the remaining tablespoon of butter in a small saucepan and add the shrimp pieces.

Cook, stirring, about one minute or until the shrimp pieces lose their raw look. Add the shrimp to the curry sauce.

Place the ramekins in the oven and bake the stuffed eggs five minutes.

8. Spoon equal portions of the hot shrimp sauce over the stuffed eggs and serve.

MUSHROOM-STUFFED EGGS

¼ pound mashrooms blespoons butter tablespoons finely chopped onions 2 tablespoors finely chopped shallots

Yield: Four servings.

Juice of half a lemon 2 tablespoons heavy cream
8 hard-cooked eggs, peeled and split in half
2 tablespoons imported prepared mustard
3 tablespoons finely chopped parsley
Salt to taste, if desired

Freshly ground pepper to taste.

1. Slice the mushrooms and chop them as finely as possible. 2. Melt the butter in a small skillet and add the onions and shallots. Cook, stirring, until wilted. Add the mushrooms and lemon juice.

Cook, stirring, about one minute.
3. Add the cream and continue cooking about two minutes. There should be about half

4. Put the egg yolks through a fine sieve into a mixing bowl. Set the whites aside. 5. Add the mushroom mixture, mustard parsley, salt and pepper to taste to the seved egg yolks. Blend well. Stuff each egg half with an equal portion of the stuffing and set aside.

6. Serve the stuffed eggs hot, topped with a same and baked according to the recipes above. Or serve them cold, each simply garnished with a rolled anchovy fillet, half a suffed olive, a small morsel of sardine or so on.

Yield: 16 stuffed egg halves. 01982 The New York Times

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When the World Cup Runneth Over

by Rob Hughes

ARCELONA — Any visitor to Barcelona is likely to take in the Barrio Gótico, the Gothic Quarter, with its proud architectural heritage. He would enter by the Roman walls and the Gothic cathedral, probably wander through the squares blending Romanesque and Renaissance features. He might show his children the familiar Catalan ou com balla, an eggshell permanently poised on a water jet in the cathedral cloister. Scenes of wonder and hope.

But will the visitor wander further, deeper into the Gothic Quarter? If he does he may find in the children of Catalonia all kinds of emotional

On a Sunday, the visitor may move straight into the Placa de Sant Jaume where, in front of the Palace of the Generalitat (the house of the autonomous Catalan government) youths dance and play in simple celebrations that evoke truly spontaneous enthusiasm between performers and audience.

To one visitor, here because the World Cup of soccer is partly based in Barcelona, the street festival is just what the players - so boring and so bored in their five-star hotel retreats - could learn from Perhaps if players lived less exclusively, if they came out among the people, they would understand the people's need to be entertained by them?

But down in the lower part of the old quarter, near the port, less-innocent eyes, even from the very young, stare hard into you. They are children whose mothers and fathers are crudely busking — dad on a cheap, brassy cornet, mum banging indiscriminantly on an old drum, the hand of the child outstreched. Some simply beg. The mothers lie in the streets, the infant stretched

across them. Poverty in 1982: it was here in the year 1009 that the Pious Almonry was created to feed 100 poor people a day. Nearby are the yachts and the ocean cruisers of the rich, boats that some of those international soccer players who are morning of their

hardships here buy as investments. In between the rich and the poor here are military barracks, surrounded by weaponry. Try to photograph your wife or girlfriend beside an ornate door and the whistle blows, the warnings are straight down the barrel of a submachine gun. The soldiers are as bored as factory workers, or soccer stars around their swimming pools. The sheer timelessness of their watch is as stark as the black steel of the gun barrels they idly

So back into the old quarter. There the sounds are more comforting than the military in the barrack squares — the buskers, the children still performing in Sant Jaume, the cathedral bells calling the faithful to

And one other sound triggers a kind of cultural sadness. It comes from a backstreet where the space invader machines have invaded the bars, and where the strains of "Don't Cry for Me Argentina" remind the visitor of the losses of last month's war in the South Atlantic.

When this World Cup began, the Falklands crisis was at its height. Down at the lower end of the Ramblas, the pedestrian mall, where it oins the old quarter a market stall had a confused message: Malvinas for Argentina pinned to Péronist claims of the junta's "inhumane dictatorship." Now, four weeks later, the Argentine stall is replaced by one seeking support and funds for the Solidarity movement in Poland. Only within the Barrio Gótico is the cause constant. There you feel a tug at your bag. You know the man is trying to steal, and yet you feel a



In the Barrio Gotico in Barcelona.

thief among these people -- you with so much and they without. Watch carefully and you will see that as they look at your watch, your ring, your

expensive clothes or camera, they know it will never be theirs. pensive clothes or camera, they know it will never be theurs.

They do not all seem to crave the possessions; they are curious and resigned. In some ways, their lives are perhaps simpler without the need 😁 resigned. In some ways, then to maintain standards or chase ambitions. In a way they are sate and stable. Unless you really want to, maybe it is better to foresake the lower streets of Barcelona's Gothic Quarter. But the tourist beat is still quite

Politics Heats the Roman Summer

by Alice Christov-Bakargiev

ROME — From the wealthy Via Condotti to the working-class sections of the Tiburtina neighborhood, Romans are asking two important questions: Who will win the World Cup in soccer? Are you pro-ephemeral or pro-per-

The second question has to do with one of Rome's major industries — culture. Specifically, it has to do with the "Estate Romana" or Roman Summer, an in-the-streets celebration of film, music, dance

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and circus held every July and August for the last five years. The Estate Romana is the brainchild of Renato Nicolini, the city's culture minister since 1977. A Communist Party member, Nicoli-

ni was part of the "Red Wave" that took local power from the Christian Democrats in 1975. His idea of providing low-cost entertainment to the public amid Rome's natural and historical monuments was accepted enthusiastically by city dwellers whose nightlife diminished when terrorism was rampant.

For five years, Romans and tourists have been treated to sum-mer entertainment including films of every cultural tendency, jazz, classical and rock concerts held in classical and rock concerts need in the Coliseum or the Campidoglio square designed by Michelangelo; circuses in the city's many piazzas, and dances in the Villa Ada park. Millions of people have participated in this "ephemeral" — because transitory — celebration. And many of them agree with Mario Monicelli, the film director, who says that the Estate Romana has turned Rome into a lively city.

"It is full of structures that aren't used." he says of the city. "Why create more of them?"

This remark addresses the position of the pro-permanence group, led by Nicolini's Socialist party ri-val, Pier Luigi Severi, He has been waging a campaign to end the Roman Summer and use the money to build libraries and amphitheaters instead - a position ridiculed by Nicolini supporters who argue that the entire yearly

budget for the Estate, roughly \$15 million, would not build even one library or amphitheater. They charge that the Socialist position is politically motivated opportunism aimed at forcing Nicolini out of the culture post, which is second only to the mayoralty in importance.

Finally, there is a smaller anti-Nicolini faction - the city's avantgarde, who argue that even though their events rarely attract large crowds, they should be supported because they are the creators of ideas, of something permanent. Cesare Pietroiusti, co-founder of the Jartrakor experimental gallery and study center, puts it this way:
"When Picasso had his first show, very few people showed up. Freud had a minute audience at first. We're not asking that the Roman summers be ended, we're just asking for some support from the city, something that Nicolini has consistently refused to give us."

A crisis in the city government has sharpened the debate. The So-cial Democrats and Republicans. turning against the Christian Dem-ocrats, have decided to lend their support to the coalition of Socialists and Communists. In exchange for this support, the two parties expect to receive some posts, leaving the Communists and Socialists to vie for a tightened political space. The Socialists, under the leadership of Bettino Craxi, have become increasingly powerful throughout. the country and have no intention

with more influence, including the culture post.

Thus, the debate between proephemeral and pro-permanence has become linked to a power struggle and an impasse that many fear will jeopardize the politically sensitive Estate Romana. An early casualty of the fighting was the Brazilian samba to be held in the Forum. That month-long event, featuring Brazil's major stars and priced at \$2.5 million, has been postponed to next year because, says Rosanna Nobilia of the Culture Department, "at that price, nobody is willing to take the risk

with things as they are."

Otherwise, a check with City
Hall turned up the following events being held: all turned course being held:

Until July 11 — Circus acts in the Office transferope-walk cluding acrobats, tightrope-walkers, magicians at the Piazza di Sie

Until July 30 — Concerts at the Man Campidoglio square every will Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

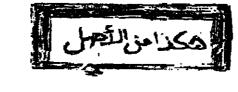
Academy of St. Cecilia Orchestra and guest artists performing Beethoven, Bach, Verdi, Liszt, Bernstein, Gershwin, Chopin and Mo-

Until Aug. 3 — Dances at the Villa Ada Park. Orchestras in the early evening and live artists such

ning
July 10-July 12 — Rhythm and
Blues Festival with Tina Turner
and Etta James. July 21 - Cinema Festival at

the country and have no intention of losing power in Italy's capital.

They hope to come out of the crisis Festival of Youth Orchestras.



Complaints From On High

by Lili Deresiewicz

OLOGNE — In 1966, under the knife of a Hamburg surgeon, a young woman submitted, at her own cost, to an unusual operation: Not for reasons of pain, infection or malformation, she had about 4 inches removed from the upper part of each leg. She simply wanted to be less

The operation — actually several operations — succeeded and the young woman was reduced in size from 6 feet 5 inches to 6 feet 1 inch. Shortly thereafter, she moved to Berlin where she met and married a man who measures 6 feet 7 inches. Asked whether, had she known of her future husband's height, she would still have undergone the operation, she offered an unhesitating "yes." The woman finds life less complicated from her less-lofty

"Can you imagine never being able to stretch out in a bathtub?" asks Werner Schneider, a founder and now president of West Germany's Klub Langer Menschen (Tall People's Club). "If I buy one big enough, it costs me an extra 1,000 Deutsche marks. And then, if my wife and children are normal size, can you imagine the discomfort and waste of water in the extra-large tub? So I. and many like me, have little choice. We take showers." Schneider was in Cologne recently among 600 participants at the 15th annual gathering of International Tall Clubs. They came from many countries besides West Germany - in-cluding Austria, Sweden. Switzerland. Den-mark, the Netherlands and the United States — to discuss such problems as outsize clothing and hard-to-find shoes, seating in public trans-port and the length of beds in hospitals and

"And above all, how to promote tall awareness among people where we are often the butt of stupid stories," adds Schneider, a former police officer who now devotes all his time to

"Our groups exist to reduce self-conscious-ness on the part of our members and to carry on varied social activities," explains Heinz Keller, head of the Cologne club, the host for the meeting. The Cologne chapter is one of 19 in West Germany, the country with the largest membership — 3,000. "We run dances, go hik-ing and skiing together, meet monthly in a coffee house. Internationally we exchange tips on convenient vacation spots — places with over-size beds, high ceilings, etc."

The issue of beds became a serious one re-cently when a tall German, injured in a traffic

by Max Wykes-Joyce

ONDON — After the major exhibitions of Indian art in

London, it is now the turn of the

At Colnaghi Oriental Michael Goedhuis, 14 Old Bond Street, W.1. to July 16 is a Summer Exhi-

bition of Japanese Works of Art. It consists of 27 items. of which half

are hanging scrolls, mostly of the 18th and early 19th centuries,

though one is much earlier, a

"Landscape" in the Chinese tradi-

tion by Kano Tan'yu (1602-74). The single woodblock print is a

very early example, a votive image

hand-colored, a product of the first quarter of the 15th century. Both

the sculptures, too, are votive im-

Stand," a small wood carving still with traces of gilding of the late 1100s, and a "Bodhisattva Head."

ages: a "Bodhisattva on a Lotus color ranging between honey, sil-Stand," a small wood carving still ver sand and pale gold, is a cord

"Chiten, the Earth Deity,"

Japanese and Chinese

accident, was rushed by ambulance to a hospital that was unable to provide him with a bed that fit. After he had to be transported to another hospital, the incident received wide publicity on television.

Tall people in all countries are faced with common problems, participants at the conference agreed. For example, being tall is often a burden on the spine, and the owners of long bones frequently become patients of ortho-pedic clinics in their mid-30s. And outsize clothing? "Royal sizes at royal prices" is how the offerings are described, although a number of European department stores have begun to

sell clothes for the tall. In 1962 an effort was made in West Germany to belp the tall financially. A Bundestag representative proposed tax reduction for the tall, whose day-to-day expenses are larger than

'Imagine, at a dance, a woman sitting all cramped up, trying to make herself smaller. A man comes over to ask her to dance, and she rises in all her glorious length, towering over the man. He does not back out, but he will not ask her again.

normal. But the suggestion was ridiculed by those who said special consideration would then have to be given to the short and the fat.

In the United States, special outsize clothing shops exist in almost every large city, according to D.W. Prindle, the 6-foot-2-inch past president of the Golden Gate Tip Toppers of San Francisco. The tallest man in Prindle's club comes close to 7 feet. The tallest man he can recall was Don Koehler, the recently deceased president of the Paramount Club of Chicago, who made the Guinness Book of Records with his 8 feet 2 inches.

The first club for tall people in America was founded in Los Angeles in 1938 and was open to men measuring at least 6 foot 4 and women 6 foot 2. Today there are 40 clubs with an estimated 2,000 members in the United States and Canada. The Netherlands, which is said to have the tallest overall population in Europe, has 61 members in a club formed last December, while the Zurich-based Swiss club hoasts a membership of 180 recruited over the last 20 years. Sweden's King Size Club, in existence for 17 years, has 400 members in its Stockholm and Goteborg chapters, and 250 Danes belong to the Copenhagen De Hoyes Klub. The only such club in Eastern Europe is in Prague, with 300 members, who are not permitted to participate in meetings in the West. One of the oldest and most active groups is the Austrian Longinus Klub with 600 tall men and women in Vienna. Linz and Salzburg, Linz will be the site of the loth international meeting next

According to the Bureau of Statistics, the West German population has grown at an average of close to 2 inches in the last 10 years. There are still more tall men than women; of 700,000 tall Germans, 502,000 men have reached 6 feet 4 inches or more, while 189,000 women have grown to a height of 6 feet — the European norms for the tall

Turning to a special problem of the very tall woman, Schneider illustrates a social difficul-ty. "Imagine, at a dance, a woman sitting all cramped up, trying to make herself smaller. A man comes over to ask her to dance, and she rises in all her glorious length, towering over the man. He does not back out, but he will not ask her again.

"Although we cannot be considered a marriage club," he continues, "we have had 500 marriages in our clubs — that is, 1,000 mem-

A major problem can be the height of chil dren of tall parents. To prevent the possibility that such children grow even taller than mother or father, a hormonal treatment is ad ministered in some cases. The treatment is still in the experimental stage. Another method is the kind of operation the young woman underwent in Hamburg.

While few, if any people will reach the leg-endary height of the biblical Goliath (9 foot 8) or of the tallest man to date. Robert Pershing Wadlow of Alton. Illinois (9 feet), people in general are getting taller, the experts say. Are there advantages to being tall? Astrid Schumacher, in a dissertation for the Anthropological Institute of the University of Hamburg, discovered that tall people have greater chances for employment and promotion simply because they are tall. "And," says Schneider with a laugh. "we can see from anywhere in a concert hall or theater."

The Art Market: Decline in London

by Souren Melikian

ONDON — The question is no longer whether prices are dropping on the international art market but to what extent and for how long. A drastic reappraisal is only just beginning.

At Sotheby's sale of antiquities from the Middle East and the Mediterranean world this week, striking shifts in relative values could be observed. Glass, which reached absurd heights at the sale of the Constable-Maxwell collection in June, 1979, was the first casualty. Prices have gone down by 50 percent or more.

Contrary to the much-repeated axiom in the trade, outstanding pieces are just as badly affected as medium-to-lower-range works of art. Two important objects offered here this week had actually been acquired at the Constable-Maxwell sale. A ribbed bowl of amber-colored glass datable to the first century was remarkable for its large size, seldom found in cast-glass specimens. Sotheby's experts gave it an estimate of £5,500 to £7,500, based on the 1979 price — £5,000. The bowl was sold to Mo'tamed, a Frankfurt-based dealer, for £2,889.

Mo tamed, a Frankfurt-based dealer, for £2,889.

The other Constable-Maxwell piece in the sale was bought in A fourth-century ewer from Syria, it has an intriguing miniature vase rising from the center of the base inside. It was unsold at £7,200, far below the £11,000 knockdown price —£12,265 with the sale charge —of 1979.

Several top-quality specimens of ancient glass fared just as poorly as the Constable-Maxwell objects. The most spectacular case was a beaker with a molded design of vines, dated by the cataloger to the first century. The selling price, £6,132, to Mo tamed, was half the estimate. Only one important glass object — a splendid flask with irregular trails, or low-relief linear designs, of which no other instance has been seen at auction so far — fetched its estimated price, £11,500, paid once again by Mo tamed.

Significantly, the based lower down in the financial scale was compa-

Significantly, the havoc lower down in the financial scale was comparable. A very pretty ewer, obviously Syrian, stopped at £334.50 — estimate £450 to £650. A little later, the masterpiece in the lower-priced categories, a bowl with swirling ribs, also remained unsold at £500. The pre-sale estimate, £300-1,200, suggests a reserve price of about £650. which is unlikely to be met these days.

Much the same applies to the bronzes of the second and first millenium B.C. from Lucistan, the western Iranian province. Piece after piece remained unsold far below the estimates, suggesting that cutting down reserves roughly by half is required if business in this line is to continue

More significantly, there were serious warnings in the Egyptian field, which has long been the most prosperous area in the antiquities market. Prices often failed to reach the lowest estimates, which reflected exaggerated ambitions stemming from recent speculation. Quite a few lots accordingly remained stranded. A bronze group of Isis seated with the infant Horus on her knees was bought in at £11,000 — pre-sale estimate £15,000-18,000. A bronze figure of a seated cat fell at £3,000 against a

Yet it would be wrong to argue that cash is no longer available. There

ere some real winners. The two masterpieces in the auction, both exceedingly rare, were from southern Arabia. One was an extraordinary alabaster head datable to the first century B.C. or so. Its stylization is remotely reminiscent of much earlier Phoenician art. The head, which went up to £18,955, was nevertheless the best buy in the whole sale by far. It could even be called cheap. This is the finest specimen of its kind that has been sighted in the West and museums will be competing for this sort of object in the future.

The other south Arabian work of art was a bronze figure of an ibex

rmerly on loan to the British Museum. The marvelous carving went up to £8,028 despite imperfect condition. The second successful category was ancient Greek pottery. Ever since the memorable sale of the Ashby Castle collection in July, 1980, top-quality Greek vases of the sixth and fifth century B.C. have been in great

demand. An Aftic amphora painted with black figures against a brickochre ground went up to £28,600. Later, an Attic vase of the fifth century B.C. painted with the standing figures of deities on a black ground
made the same price. Here, at least, there is no drop.

The message was less reassuring at Christie's sale of Old Master drawings this week. Thanks to a remarkable discovery, the auction had all the

publicity desired. Christie's expert, Noel Annesley, has convincingly identified a previously unrecorded study of a horse's head by Raphael. The extraordinary sketch was bought for £37,800 by Ian Woodner, a New York architect in his 80s who is one of the greatest living collectors in the field, who buys for the sake of art rather than investment. Although the price is above Christie's ambiguous estimate ("£20,000 plus"): it would, I suspect, have been much higher a year ago — assuming, of course, that other experts do not step in to challenge the attribution. which has not yet withstood the test of time.

which has not yet withstood the test of time.

Woodner also bought a drawing ascribed to Dürer, whose monogram appears on it, for £75,600. This is a huge price, given the reservations with which Annesley put forward his attribution. The careful wording — backed by a comparison with a related drawing in the Albertina in Vienna, which Annesley went to see with the sale drawing under his arm — probably helped. It underlined to buyers the expert's thoroughness and good faith. Some sketches of standing figures by Tiepolo were also surprisingly expensive — one went up to £11,340.

Otherwise, prices were mostly remarkably moderate. There were, in

Otherwise, prices were mostly remarkably moderate. There were, in fact, many bargains to be had. A superb drawing of some old trees and a gateway in pen and brown ink by Giovanni Batrista Viola could be had for £378. Better still, an outstanding study in black and white chalk on blue paper by François Lemoyne went for a mere £756. The "Flight Into

Egypt" illustrates French 18th-century draftsmanship at its best.

But there were greater surprises in store. First, a masterly study of the "Head of a Boy With a Young Girl Leaning on His Arm" by Giovanni Battista Piazetta, sent in for sale by Brown University in Rhode Island, went for only £5,400. Then, another Brown University treasure, a pencil profile by the great ingres, dated 1853, was sold for £3,456, another

Now, if ever, is the time to buy.

And Collapse in New York

by Michael Brenson

EW YORK — The 20-year boom of the New York art world, when there seemed to be a buyer for the work of every artist and when dealers and auction houses broke their sales records virtually every month, is apparently over.

Galleries report seeing fewer customers, showing fewer artists and selling fewer works. Because business has slowed and purchasers are taking longer to pay for what they buy, some dealers are for the first time talking about charging interest on long-term pay-

A few dealers and some artists, of course, continue to thrive. Many old master paintings, Cézannes, Picassos and the work of established artists continue to hold their value and indeed set sales records.

The collectors who purchased art as an "in-vestment" and in that way contributed to the art boom, have all but vanished from the

The decline in the art market parallels the setback suffered by Sotheby's, the auction house, whose success was a barometer of the prosperity of the art world. A 25-percent drop from the 1980-81 record of \$610 million in sales recently forced Sotheby's to abandon its elegant Madison Avenue showrooms and

Christie's, the chief rival of Sotheby's, has also reported a drop of 10 to 15 percent from its \$320-million sales in the previous year.

Paul Shanley, publisher of the monthly magazine Art in America says there has been a sudden decrease in U.S. gallery advertising, which his magazine has had to make up for by soliciting ads from European dealers.

The point at which the New York art world really began to feel a pronounced recession was last fall. Between October and January of 1982, the yield from treasury bills rose from 10 to nearly 15 percent, which made investment in art and other collectibles less attractive, Another factor was the 1981 tax law, which, as of January, 1982, penalized the investment of taxdeferred retirement funds in art or antiques. Previously, such investments had been tax ex-

Tight money has had an effect on auction houses beyond the drop in sales: Sotheby's has had to lay off 25 percent of its 2,000 employees worldwide. As for the art galleries, a promiscene, says, "It has been a pretty bad season."

Although gallery dealers are notoriously protective and reluctant to say anything that would impede sales, many report having heard tales of "disaster" from their colleagues. Even successful dealers are uncertain about the coming season.

A SoHo dealer, Paula Cooper, says: "The art world has been in such flux the past year. I don't know what next season will be like."

Some dealers are relatively candid about their difficulties. Virginia Zabriskie, who controls the estates of such 20th-century sculptors as Alexander Archipenko and Elie Nadelman, says this was the first time in 27 years that her gross did not improve over the previous year.

Cash-flow has become a serious problem. Buyers are not only asking to pay more slowly, but, more than before, they are not meeting their commitments.

Those who trade in art are not the only ones affected by the decline. Artists who do not have a strong following are sure to suffer. Many dealers explain they can no longer show the work of commercially unsuccessul artists.

Because of soaring rents many dealers may have to follow Sotheby's example and move to less-expensive quarters. Virginia Zabriskie, who pays \$5,000 a year for her Paris gallery, a block from the Pompidou Center, is being asked to pay \$120,000-a-year rent for her 57th street gallery in New York.

Perhaps nothing is more surprising than close to that charged by banks. Art dealing has always been "a gentleman's profession," says a Solio dealer, John Weber. But at least one dealer, citing the need to continue building inventory, has already decided to charge a high rate of interest on long-term payments.

Sylvan Cole, director of Associated American Artists, believes the art gallery in its present form in the United States is being thrown into question. He feels the "public commercial gallery" has become so complex and expensive - with its costs, advertising and staff - that he wonders if "the whole system of art dealing is not going to change."

Meanwhile, many well-established dealers and galleries such as Knoedler, Xavier Four-Wildenstein and André Emmerich, which have in their collections the work of critically and financially successful artists, see an-



Nathan Kolodner of Emmerich, which includes in its stable Helen Frankenthaler and Anthony Caro, says that for us the last 2 to 2½ years have been a boom time. Business continues to be good, particularly for good

In a period of tight money, people want what they feel they can be sure of, Cassatt, Kandinsky, Stella and Louis are among the 19th- and 20th-century artists whose work was auctioned off at record prices during the 1981-82 fiscal year. There are waiting lists for big name younger artists like Julian Schnabel and Jonathan Borofsky in SoHo galleries.

One of the few things everyone in the art world seems to agree on is that the economic situation has made every part of the art world more selective. With the galleries and auction houses, being more selective means being more careful about what is accepted and what is put up for sale. With collectors it means buying more slowly and trying to be as sure as possible about what is bought. This explains why the middle and lower ranges of the New York market have begun to suffer while the top of the market continues to thrive.

INTERNATIONAL ART **EXHIBITIONS**

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Around Galleries in London

two fine Negoro bowls of the

Momoyama period. Negoro is the temple where this brilliant polished red lacquerware is said to have originated. Its peculiar excel-

lence in Japanese eyes is that the

underlying black lacquer tends to emerge in gently irregular areas with use and time. Both these

bowls have such small black areas.

in this choice exhibition is a six-

panel gold-ground screen, painted about 1700, portraying a "Scene from the Tale of Genji" but the most exciting work in the show is

the exact opposite - a large ear-

thenware jar dating from the Mid-dle Yayoi period (100 B.C.- A.D.

100). Apart from a small patch of

smoky black acquired in the firing,

the only decoration on this jar. its

motif at the neck, plus a simple

pattern incised in the high vertical

rim. It is hard to imagine anything

more elegant or beautiful.

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Aug. 6 is a show of Prints by Eight Contemporary Japanese Artists. These include woodblock prints, at once vivid and subtle in color, by Rikio Takahashi, figurative rural landscapes by Kawada Kan and serigraph skyscapes by Tetsuro

The Curwen Gallery, the exhibting arm of the prestigious Curwen graphics studio, opened its new premises at 4 Windmill Street, off Charlotte Street, W.1. with an exhibition of Contemporary Japa-nese Works on Paper by three art-

They are Shoichi Ida, internationally famed for his mixed-media creations and here represented by a sequence of lithographs, all con-nected with the theme of water; Yuko Shiraishi, now studying painting in England, although he is showing etchings and drawings; and Kimio Tsuchiya, who makes abstract collages on acrylic-painted backgrounds. Work by all three,

and that of several other Japanes contemporaries, is to be seen in permanence at the Curwen.

A decade ago, the Hugh Moss Gallery, 12 Bruton Street, W.1., though specializing in applied arts, from time to time exhibited a living Chinese painter. Currently and until November (except August, when the gallery will be closed) it is mounting a Festival of Modern and Contemporary Chinese Paint-ing and Calligraphy, which system-atically explores recent developments in the Chinese painting

Showing until July 30 is Char Qikuan, a painter born in 1921. trained as an architect and working much of his time in the United States. His ingenious use of the tall, narrow shape of the hanging scroll, the narrowness of which he further exaggerates, causes the spectator to reassess and revise all his visual norms. At the Royal Academy of Arts

Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1. to Aug. 29 is a show of 100 works, inese Traditional Painting: Five **Modern Masters.** The earliest is Wu Changshuo (1844-1927), poet calligrapher-painter of rocks and flowers, the latest Pan Tianshou 1897-1971) born in the traditional artists' province of Zhejiang.

With the works of Huang Binhong (1864-1955), a painter in the literati tradition, Fu Baoshi (1904-65) and Chen Zhifo (1896-1952) the show exactly spans the century 1866-1966, after which the clammy grip of the Cultural Revolution suppressed traditional Chinese values for a decade.

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EXHIBITIONS

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L'ART & L'OISEAU

G. BRAQUE and Mythology June 16 - July 17

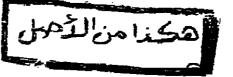
MAIRIE ANNEXE DU 147 LE LOUVRE ET SON QUARTIER

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Volume Adv. Vol. Up Deci. Vol. Down Unch. Total New highs New lows

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Friday's NYSE Closing Prices Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

GM to Modernize Antwerp Plant

BRUSSELS - General Motors Confinental said Friday that it will invest 4.5 billion Belgian francs (\$86 million) in the next two years to modernize its Antwerp plant.

The company already has invested 10 billion francs in its Antwerp factory in the past two years. The plant; which produces Opel and Vanx-hall autos, employs more than 12,000 workers.

Japan Consumer Electronics Slows

TOKYO - Japanese production of consumer electronic products in April registered the first year-on-year fall in three years, the Japan Electronic Industries Association said Friday.

April production — including stereos, tape recorders, color television sets and videotape recorders — fell 3.7 percent from a year before to 278.4 billion yen (\$1.08 billion). The total was up 0.3 percent from

Slow demand for consumer electronics products is expected to persist for months, the association said. But, it said, output of electronic products for industrial use — including computers, telecommunications systems and office automation equipment—in April rose 10.9 percent from a year earlier to 284.9 billion yen. Electronic parts output rose 7.5 percent to 285.1 billion yen, bringing total output of electronic products to 848.4 billion yen, up 4.6 percent from a year earlier.

Japan Expands Deep-Sea Mining

TOKYO — Japan has approved a measure designed to expand the supply of metals from deep sea mining the Natural Resources and Ener-

supply of metals from deep-sea mining the Natural Resources and Energy Agency said Friday.

The law allows the government to establish joint ventures with the private sector that will expand the scale of a mining project currently being run by the official Metal Mining Corp.

The government is drawing up plans for the creation of an official stockpile of 13 metals, including manganese, nickel and cobalt, for the equivalent of two months consumption, the agency said.

Tootal Cancels Australian Sale

LONDON — Tootal Group has pulled out of the projected £24 million (\$42 million) sale of its interest in Bradmill Industries of Australia, after intervention by the Australian National Companies and Securities Com-

The commission's rule, which would forbid Tootal from investing the profit of the sale in its thread and knitwear businesses elsewhere in the world, was blamed by Tootal for delays that it said threatened to cause

'unacceptable and commercial damage" to Bradmill.

It was announced that all agreements between Tootal and Bruck Australia concerning the purchase by Bruck of Tootal stockholdings in Bradmill Industries had been "rescinded by mutual consent."

Kobe Undecided on Aiding Wheeling

TOKYO - Kobe Steel Ltd. said Friday that it has postponed a decision on whether to help Wheeling Pittsburgh Steel Corp. build a \$140million seamless steel pipe plant. The Japanese concern, which has no facilities for making such pipes, announced in May that it had been asked to put up half the cost.

Kobe, Japan's fifth-largest steelmaker, seat survey missions to the

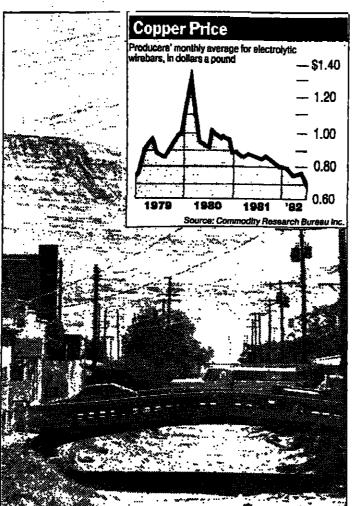
United States in May and June to look into the U.S. seamless steel market and Wheeling Pittsburgh's technical and financial conditions. Kobe said Friday that it would not be wise to decide on the matter immediately, because world demand for seamless pipes is falling rapidly.

Amstar to Suspend Sugar Refining

NEW YORK — Amstar Corp.'s American Sugar division plans to suspend indefinitely sugar refining at its Philadelphia plant, eliminating The company also said Thursday that it plans to suspend beet sugar

processing in Chandler, Ariz. The moves reflect reduced consumption of sugar and rapid growth in the use of high-fractors corn syrup by industrial customers. American Sugar said that the switch to com syrup has lted in excess sugar refining capacity. "We must reduce our capacity to remain competitive, the company said.

Compiled From Agency Disputches



Miami, Ariz., where Cities Service has a mine, is another town that is dependent on copper and is facing increasing layoffs.

Falling Copper Prices Put Squeeze on Miners

By Lydia Chavez New York Times Service

MORENCI, Ariz. — Every day when he opens the newspaper, Art Windsor, who is a miner, turns to the financial pages, runs his fingers down the columns of black ink and stops at the price of copper.

It is a community ritual also performed by the saleswomen at the Pines Ladies Store, the manager of the bowling lanes, the county administrator in nearby Clifton and the chairman of Phelps Dodge Corp.

During the last six months, this daily spot-check has been stomachwrenching. For in an era when corporations hedge their bets and conglomerates proliferate, Phelps Dodge and its 14,000 employees rely heavily the boundary of the confidence of the process ily on the single commodity of copper, a metal for which no one has paid break-even prices in nearly a year.

Most U.S. copper mines need 85 cents to \$1.25 a pound to break even, far more than the 68 cents a pound to which most producers lowered their prices recently. And prices on the Commodities Exchange, an indication of the trend, have fallen to around 60 cents a pound.

There is some hope in the industry that reduced inventories will help push prices back up to \$1 a pound or more by early 1983, but so far there is no indication in the level of orders that recovery will come that

"Prices have been driven down to a level that none of us thought An Amstar spokesman said the moves will not produce any write-offs. possible in previous times," said George Munroe, chairman of Phelps (Continued on Page 9, Col. 6)

Offer for British Sugar Is Raised



Malcolm Baldrige

U.S. Doubtful On Solving Steel Dispute

BRUSSELS - Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige of the Unit-ed States said Friday that he sees no easy solution to the dispute over European steel exports.

Mr. Baldrige said at a press conference that he made no new proposals on the matter in talks here with the president of the European Economic Community Commission, Gaston Thorn, and the EEC industry commissioner, Etienne

Since June, European steelmakers have had to pay provisional duties on imports to the United States, and an Aug. 24 deadline has been set for the Commerce Department to extend the payments. Mr. Baldrige said any solution aimed at removing the provisional duties on that date must be reached in July to give U.S. steelmakers time to comment on the

Mr. Baldrige said pretax losses in the U.S. steel industry could total as much as \$1 billion in each of the final three quarters of 1982. Spinstrait 172, Amsterdam, div.cp.no. 16 (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the CDR's Toelable Corporation, each repr. 500 shares, will be psyable with Dfis. 16,92 net (dv.per record-date 313.1982 press Yen 4, p.sh.) after deductions of 188, Yengana two. "Yen 300."

The complaints by the U.S. steel industry that led to the impositionof provisional duties last month center on government subsidies provided to European steelmakers. EEC sources said Mr. Thorn and Mr. Davignon told Mr. Baldrige that European steel subsidies, resented by the United States, are designed to encourage restructuring, not to cushion the industry.

But, during his press conference, Mr. Baldrige emphasized that Enropean steel exports to the United States have held up strongly in the past year despite an overall fall in demand, which has caused layoffs . at U.S. steelmakers...

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — S&W Berisford, reviving a two-year-old takeover battle, raised its offer Friday to £169.1 million (\$289.2 million), or £4.70 apiece, for the 60 percent of

British Sugar Corp.'s shares that it does not already own.

Berisford said it already has a

conditional agreement to buy 6.3

million of the shares at that price from Rank Hovis McDougall.

British Sugar's chief executive,

John Beckett, dismissed as far too low Bersiford's latest bid, which

values the sugar beet refiner's share capital at £282 million. He

said he was amazed that Rank

Hovis had agreed to sell its 10.5-

British Sugar shares closed Fri-

Berisford, a food processor and

to get us on the very cheap."

Berisford said Friday that its

formal offer document will include

an alternative consisting partly of

If the takeover is successful, Berisford said that it plans to sell

British Sugar's 14.7-percent bold-

ing in Rank Hovis when market

conditions are favorable. Berisford

said it saw no commercial justifica-

tion for British Sugar's holding in

Rank Hovis, which has attracted

attention by developing new high-

protein foods using advanced

ADVERTISEMENT

TOSHIBA CORPORATION

(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 16th July 1982 at Kas-Associatie N.V.,

tion of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 300, =

Without an Affidavit 20% Japan (= Yen 400. = DBs. 4.26 p.CDR) will be deduct-

After 31.10.1982 the div. will only be paid

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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY

COMPANY N.Y.

American 2nd July 1982.

Berisford said its shareholders

notechnology.

Dus. 3,20 per CDR.

percent stake for £4.70 a share.

day at £4.60, down 10 pence.

A spokesman for British Sugar was not anticompetitive.

must approve the agreement with said his company still hopes that Rank Hovis and the offer for Britten competition directorate of the ish Sugar. This condition must be fulfilled before Aug. 10 in the case of the agreement with Rank Hovis, Berisford said.

Heropean Economic Community will intervene, although the EEC in May provisionally ruled that Berisford's holding of 40 percent

Italian Banks Plan Aid For Banco Ambrosiano

MILAN — Representatives of 25 major Italian banks agreed Friday on the outlines of a possible support operation for financially troubled Banco Ambrosiano, sources along to the meeting said. close to the meeting said.

commodities trader, made its first offer for British Sugar in May, 1980. That cash and share bid val-Bank of Italy officials in Rome and a member of the governmentappointed supervisory committee of Banco Ambrosiano declined ned British Sugar at about £124.5 million, or £2.07 a share. After a new bid was rejected in comment, but said that whatever the meeting decided, technical de-tails on the underwriting of Banco Ambrosiano's possible losses on April, 1981, Berisford raised its offer the following month to about £3.35. At that point, Mr. Beckett declared: "Berisford is still trying overseas lending operations would

take time to complete. Banking sources said one possi-bility under discussion was the provision of a financial safety net to ensure adequate liquidity for Ambrosiano, whose overall loan risk exposure to third parties was estimated at more than \$1.4 billion at the end of 1981.

About \$1.27 billion of the total was lent by Ambrosiano Latin American subsidiaries to Panamanian finance houses on the strength of letters of patronage issued by the Vatican bank, which later said it would accept responsi-bility for only one loan of \$250

ADVERTISEMENT

MITSUBISH ELECTRIC CORPORATION

(CDR's)

19th July 1982 at Kan-Associatie N.V.,

Spaintrast 172, Ameterdam, div.cp.no. 16
(accompanied by an "Affidavi") of the
CDR's Minubishi Electric Corporation, each repr. 500 shares, will be
payable with Dfin. 13,54 net (div.per
record-date 31.3.1982; gross Yen 3, p.sh.)
after deduction of 15% Insances tax — Yen

225. – DBs. 2,40 per CDR. Without an Affidavin 20% Japutar (= Yen 300. – DBs. 3,20 p.CDR) will be deduct-

After 31.10.1982 the div. will only be paid

under deduction of 20% Japuez with Dils.

12,74 net, in accordance with the Japanese

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY

COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 5th July 1982.

A report in a Milan financial daily said the Bank of Italy seeks a 1,300 billion lire (\$930 million) underwriting of Ambrosiano's possible loan losses and perhaps a subsequent 500 billion lire capital increase. Central bank officials declined comment on the report.

The Ambrosiano board resigned and requested on June 17 the anpointment of official commissioners, one week after the disappearance of the bank's president Roberto Calvi. He was later found hanged in London.

On the Milan stock exchange, the Ambrosiano group holding company La Centrale slipped 6 percent from its Thursday close to 1,940 lire and continued to be heavily sold in after-hours trading, where it was down as much as 10

A source close to the central bank said Ambrosiano problems appear greater than those of Banca Privata Italiana which collapsed in 1974. Banca Privata, controlled by former Italian financier Michele Sindona, was put into forcible liquidation with losses of between 500 and 600 billion lire.

U.S. Money Supply Falls \$3.7 Billion

Stock and Bond Markets Stage Rally On Hope for an Easing of Fed Policy

Compiled by Our Stuff From Dispatches NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve Board, outdoing even the most optimistic expectations, reported late Friday that the U.S. money supply, M-1, fell \$3.7 bil-lion in the week ended June 30.

Prices on New York stock and bond markets were sharply higher, as interest rates eased and traders began to see signs of the Fed easing credit.

The Fed, in reporting the decline of the money supply after the markets closed, also revised downward its figure for the previous week — a decline of \$2.5 billion rather than the \$2.2 billion drop reported last Friday.

Analysis had expected a decline in the money supply, but the far-thest anyone had gone was to predict a fall of \$2 billion.

The Fed report came at the end of an optimistic day. The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 9.14 to 814.12, with about twothirds of the gain coming in the afternoon. It was the highest closing point for the Dow average since June 3, when it finished at 816.50.

Advances led declines by an 11to-4 margin, and volume rose to 65.9 million shares from the 63.3 million traded Thursday.

The NYSE rally started Thursday after Continental Illinois cut its broker loan rate to 15½ percent from 16 percent. It gained momentum Friday morning when Chemi-cal Bank and U.S. Trust also lowered their broker loan rate. Changes in the broker loan rate

often presage similar moves in the prime rate and late Friday afternoon Southwest Bank of St. Louis lowered its prime rate to 16 per-cent from the industry-wide 16½

Analysts said cash-laden institutions came off the sidelines when the Federal Reserve injected funds

tion to many investors the board

leaving the 14s of 2011 at 103%, up from 102%, while Treasury bill yields were down another 12 to 30 pasis points. This trading came be-

head of government securities trading at Merrill Lynch Govern-ment Securities.

"Our economist scratches his

head, grimaces, and says the Fed has not eased," one trader said. "But the marketplace has decided otherwise." Until late this week, many traders were convinced that the Fed would not make credit more plentiful in the banking system because of the fear of a large money supply increase in early

vestments

Active issues in that group included IBM, up ¼ to 62%, Exxon ¼ to 26%, ATT, up % to 51%, Eastman Kodak 1 to 73%, General Motors % to 44% and General Electric 11/2 to 66. Caterpillar Tractor dropped 11/2

Price of Gold Surges \$22.40 in New York

parent relaxing of the Federal Re

serve's monetary policy.

The price of gold for delivery this month on the New York Commodity Exchange climbed \$22.40 to settle at \$345 an ounce.

and \$13.50 in London to end the day at \$328.

Dealers also cited new buying by commodity houses. One analyst noted that traders

Chief among those forces Friday was a decline in short-term interest rates. The rate on federal funds, vhich are overnight reserves that banks lend one another, was trading at around 12% Friday after-

There was speculation the Fed's easing was prompted by nervous-ness over the failure last weekend

French Firms Receive **Hong Kong Contracts**

HONG KONG — Mass Transit Railway Corp. said Friday it has awarded contracts totaling 340 million Hong Kong dollars (\$57 million) to three French companies to supply and install equip ment for the extension of the colony's subway system.

Cie. Générale d'Automatisme has won a 150 million dollar contract for automatic fare collection machines, and Constructions Navales & Industrielles de la Méditerranée is to make and install escalators under a contract valued at 128 million dollars. The third contract, valued at 62 million dollars, went to Alsthom Atlantique S.A. for a signaling system.

IS YOUR BANK SAFE?

Our newsletter was the first to predict a deflationary economy. Therefore, we recommended buying the US-dollar against Swiss Francs when the price was 1.45. Now the US-dollar has appreciated 50% against DM and Franc. Last year we recommended homestake puts when HM was 300% higher. Our puts for Honeywell, Control Data, Litton, etc. showed gains of over 1,000%. Is Wall Street heading for a technical recovery, or is a sellout chead? Our recommendation for shorting the Swiss Franc in Chicago two months ago led to a gain of more than A recovery for the world economy is not ahead. World debt is going up

by \$200 billion this year. What comes after Poland, Rumania, Latin America? Are your time deposits in the Euro-Market in danger? Are bank stocks going down another 50%? If you do not want to lose manay get the latest edition of our newsletter today. It is too expensive nowadays to lose more money.

Finanzwoche, Dr. Jens Ehrhardt, P.O. Box 900308, D-8000 Muenchen 90, Germany.

has decided to ease its credit poli-Credit markets also continued to advance Friday fueled by expecta-tions an easing in the Federal Re-

serve's monetary policy may be under way, dealers said.

A drop in the federal funds rate to 13½ percent from 13½ at the opening and an average 13.86 percent Thursday helped support the gains, they said.

Long-dated bond prices added almost 1 point to Thursday's gains.

fore the Fed money supply report.

"There is a lot of speculation that the Fed is being more accommodative," said Daniel Napoli,

On the NYSE floor, increased activity by institutions was shown by the heavy trading in blue chip and heavily capitalized companies, the most popular institutional in-

to 35%. The company reported a drop in second quarter earnings to \$9.7 million from \$158.9 million.

prices for months.

The lower short-term rates

The dollar was quoted at 2.4847

Deutsche marks in the early after-

noon against the opening of 2.4930

The pound rose to \$1.7277 from

and Thursday's closing at 2,4990.

the opening at \$1.7230 and Thurs-

day's close at \$1.7205. The Canadi-

an dollar strengthened to 1.2740 to

the U.S. dollar against the previ-ous closing at 1.2865.

£ Sterting: 1.2505 Irish £

pushed the dollar sharply lower in Europe and in afternoon U.S. trad-

NEW YORK — Gold prices bank, Penn Square Bank, which surged and the dollar declined Fribad loan arrangements with severday as traders responded to an ap- al major banks as well as credit unions and thrift institutions High interest rates, which add to the cost of financing gold positions and make holding dollars more at-tractive, have pushed down bullion

In earlier trading, gold soared \$15 in Zurich to close at \$328.50

Speculators worldwide who had been holding futures contracts to sell gold began buying to offset those commitments, sending the price of bullion sharply higher.

generally are more optimistic about prices. "A lot of background forces are coming together at the right time," he said.

noon, down from an average of 13.86 Thursday, after the Fed sup-plied reserves to the banking system for the sixth consecutive day.

CURRENCY RATES Interbank exchange rates for July 9, excluding bank service charges.

5.251 * 117.45 * 81.82 3.4558 29.359 456.60 0.0211 0.4727 14.523 * 326.64 * 4.723 6.5717 1323.40 7.5297 1516.54 45.00 2.0151 51.4573 2.3083 Equiv.
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0.1422 Swedish terona
0.0254 Thei baht
0.043 U.A.E. dirham

(c) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 00. (x) Units of 1,000.

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large inventories in consuming

But the quota violations have set the stage for a potentially bitter dispute within OPEC over charges

that some countries are selling sur-

OPEC's 13 member nations agreed for the first time ever in March to set a production ceiling.

17.5 million barrels a day. Industry

"We have to accept a reasonable

leakage in the system," the United

Arab Emirates oil minister, Mana

Said al-Oteiba said Thursday. But,

he added with a smile, "We don't

How Booms

Start from

Panic Lows

Dead Facts Induce

Bottom-Area Sales

as New Trends Begin

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*

plus oil at reduced prices.

countries."

Mana Said al-Oteiba, UAE oil minister and head of OPEC's market committee, sat with his delegation Friday.

Oil Ministers Seek A Package Accord

ers that if the production ceiling were maintained, quotas would iled by Our Staff From Dispatches VIENNA - Oil Minister Subroto of Indonesia said Friday that have to be changed to accommo-OPEC ministers here were negotidate OPEC members that have ating a package on production, output quotas for member coun-tries and pricing differentials.

Mr. Subrota was speaking to rebeen producing more than their share At the opening of Friday's session, OPEC's current president, Eduardo Ortega of Ecuador, blamed weakening demand on "the continued manipulation of

porters after ministers from OPEC countries agreed to extend their meeting to Saturday. He said a committee of experts would try to resolve problems over differentials before the ministers' meeting re-

OPEC's secretary general, Marc Oguema, added: "We have a lot of work to do tomorrow."

Mr. Subroto said he could not yet say if the OPEC ceiling on total output would be raised from the current 17.5 million barrels a sources say overproduction by Iran, Algeria, Libya and Nigeria has raised OPEC production to more than 18 million barrels a day. day to the actual present output of at least 18.2 million barrels.

Another issue dividing the min-isters is pricing. Although the reference price is expected to remain at \$34 a barrel, the Saudis are pushing for a \$1.50 increase, to \$37, in the price charged by OPEC's African members for their high-quality crude. The Saudis argue that the African crude is underpriced and is thus drawing business away from other OPEC

The African nations, however, are understood to oppose an in-

crease in their prices.

Earlier Friday, Iraq's oil minister predicted that OPEC will keep overall output ceiling at 17.5 million barrels despite some members' failure to stick to their quotas. "The ceiling will not be raised," the Iraqi minister, Qassim Ahmed Taqi, told reporters through an interpreter during a break in the session.

Industry sources say Iran. Algeria, Libya and Nigeria have been producing oil in excess of their quotas, which were imposed last March to support prices. Venezuela's oil minister, Hum-

berto Calderón Berti, told report-

After declines lasting as many as 16 years, Zenith Radio has been in liquidation 75 points below historic highs because of flat TV set sales while Mattel has been under

want to get wet."

pressure following a slump from \$53 to below \$15 because of fear that video-games market may reach saturation. To research such companies in detail, however, is to appear of negative significance are part of broader growth strategies which could lead to enormous gains in sales, earnings and stock-market approisals. Zenith has kept making sets at no profit becau substantial capacity will be needed as new concepts involving addressable and interactive begin taking off at growth rates of up to 60 percent annually. Mattel's video games activities also have been designed to open new cable TV terrain. In a similar vein, IBM has been pounded because of softness in used equipment markets at the same prices where timilar selling some prices where similar selling excuses were seized upon 11 years ago as the System/360 was superceded by the 370. Overall volume has since quadrupled with entirely new threshold industries having been launched; and IOG strategists see the stock quadrupling just to catch up with interim improvement in circumstances and prospects. Where Texas Instruments has been liquidated and sold short aggressively because of Japanese competition and staff layoffs, a transitional Japanese lead in a few small sectors of the market has been leaptrogged via the expenditure of \$300 million in research and opment outlays. This company also is ready to launch new industries in areas obviously requiring the culling of personnel not prepared to ungrade capabilities. IOG technicians have developed long-term technical targets which could involve multiplication of equity. Similar rebounds are anticipated in shares of companies equipped to expand production of metals which will soon come into short supply because of capacity retardation resulting from terminal futures-market shakeouts. If

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Hong Kong Seeks

HONG KONG - Hong Kong is about a

don the referee's jersey in an attempt to build a globally oriented business in arbitrating commercial disputes.

By late summer new laws will come into effect designed to help stimulate the British crown colony's private sector into meeting mediating needs in "a growing market both in Hong Kong for domestic disputes and internationally," said Andrew Hodge, secretary of the Hong Kong law reform commission.

Backers of the legislation expect it to give Hong Kong the foundation for what it is hoped will become a major arbitration center. In light of Hong Kong's nearness to China and the growing levels of China trade—especially complex joint venture deals—China traders in particular could be a major user of Hong Kong services.

Hong Kong services.

China's willingness to come to Hong Kong however, remains an open question. China's preferring to use its own arbitration system, "has not regarded Hong Kong as an acceptable place for arbitration," said John R. Winbush, president of the Hong Kong Law Sociated

ety.

"I don't think anybody is clear on what their objection is," Mr. Wimbush said, adding that Peking has nonetheless indicated it would consider conducting arbitration outside the com-

try.

Hong Kong spent a year consulting with a wide range of business, legal and academic experts on how to improve the colony's rules of The law reform commission also studied London and New York arbitration centers, where most international arrival arriv

The law reform commission also studied London and New York arbitration centers, where most international-scale arbitration is held to take advantage of these cities' legal systems, facilities and reputations for fairness.

Hong Kong has planned for a conference in November to look into ways of developing needed facilities and training personnel.

As for the legal groundwork, Hong Kong made revisions in its law after finding the old had attracted little arbitration despite the colony's growing importance as a commercial and financial center.

While the new legislation was based on an overhaul of British laws made in 1979, it also aimed to incorporate Asian business traditions, speed up the arbitration process and overcome sensitive questions of sovereignty in arbitration settlements.

Rather than emphasizing only formal arbitration, which calls for the arbitrator to issue a judgment binding on the parties, Hong Kong and item legislation gives recognition to "conciliation," what Mr. Hodge termed "arbitration by consent."

"A conciliator uses whatever means the parties will tolerate to get them together," he said. "It's done particularly in the Hast by all sorts of methods. It's part of the traditional fabric of business."

In another departure from common practice, Hong Kong law now allows an arbitrator to avoid long, drawn-out battles by striking out one or the other party's defense solely because that party purposefully caused delay. Hong Kong also broke new ground by making it possible for the litigants to agree that the arbitrated resolution will not be subject to review by any country's construction commodity, shipping and insurance rulings under British law, skirts the problem of sovereignty when, for example, one of the partner is itself sovereign and objects to another country's having power of review over a judgment.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 10-11, 1982

Money Brokers, Clients Stung by Bank Failure

most reputable banks, such as

Bank of America and Citibank In

these cases, the size of the certifi-cates is often in the multimillion-

dollar range. Also, the brokerages often buy and sell big CDs for

their own accounts, whereas mon-

ey brokers only sell certificates to

Mr. Goldsmith said the volume

of business he handled for Penn

Square varied widely, but on some

days it reached several million dol-

At the other end of the spec-

trum, money-market funds, among

the most popular investment for

individuals over the past two

years, also were given a scare by

the failure of Penn Square Bank.

Several large money-market funds said Thursday that they

would curtail investments in un-secured debt and uninsured depo-

sits of major banks that face big

losses from the collapse of the Ok-

ficials said the failure had rocked

confidence in the financial dili-

gence of certain major banks -some of which already were being

shunned by money managers as overly aggressive in their lending and weak in making full disclosure

industry is a little bit on the weak

side with certain banks particu-larly," said a credit analyst at one

major money-market fund, who

asked for anonymity.

Money funds — which have a total of about \$200 billion in assets

- have emerged unscathed so far

from the Penn Square affair. There

have been no reports that any

money fund had invested in securi-

ties or certificates of deposit issued by the Oklahoma bank. While a

spokesman for the Federal Deposit

Insurance Corp. said the agency

The credibility of the banking

A number of money-market of-

lahoma City institution.

of problem loans.

ents on a commission basis.

LOS ANGELES - On some normally sell only for the largest, days during the last year, William Goldswith's clients bought as much as \$3 million in certificates of deposit from Penn Square Bank

of Oklahoma City.

"It was a rapadly growing bank; it was a profitable bank," Mr. Goldsmith said in recalling why he and his Professional Asset Management company recommended the Oklahoma institution.

But this week, some of Mr. Goldsmith's clients found out that they may lose some of their depo-sits because of the bank's collapse. And as a result attention is being focused on Mr. Goldsmith and other "money brokers" - a relatively new, fast-growing breed of part-salesmen, part-financial advisers who sell large CDs for banks

and savings and loan associations. Money brokers have been around for at least a decade but have burgeoned recently in an environment of high interest rates, recession and corporate cash-flow

To stay afloat, corporations have had to borrow unusually high amounts in short-term loans. This demand for short-term money has m turn led banks and S&Ls to search aggressively for funds—of-ten in the form of large CDs of \$100,000 or more—to fill the loan demand. Such jumbo CDs usually carry a higher interest rate, but amounts over \$100,000 are not covered by government-backed insurance plans.

Supplying Demand

Because of the demand for big CDs, the money brokers have found a growing demand for their services, often from smaller banks and S&Ls who have more difficul-

ty attracting big deposits. Penn Square, a relatively small bank, apparently needed more and more cash for its growing portfolio of loans to oil and gas producers,drilling-rig operators and oil-ser-

does not know whether any money funds would be hurt, a Securities and Exchange Commission official said he doubted that any money funds were significantly involved. The large, traditional brokerage houses could have sold CDs for

Chicago Futures

U.S. Regulatory Officials Knew Of Penn Square Troubles in '80

By Robert A. Bennett New York Times Service

NEW YORK -- U.S. bank regulators knew for more than two years that the Penn Square Bank of Oklahoma was in serious trouble but were unable to prevent its collapse last Monday, banking sources have said.

Early in 1980, the Comptroller of the Currency, the arm of the Treasury Department that regulates federally chartered banks, had placed Penn Square on a list of problem banks and ordered the bank's management and directors to correct the problems, the sources said Thursday.

Between the beginning of 1980 and the failure Monday, the sources said, Penn Square was subject to five examinations by the Comptroller's office, including the one that led to its closing. Yet, except for a short period, Penn Square's downward trend continued.

Although Penn Square had assets of about \$500 million, it had generated more than \$2 billion in loans to oil and gas operators in Oklahoma, which it then sold to banks elsewhere in the country.

The failure of many of these loans to be repaid appears to have been the main reason for the bank's failure. Several major banks, including Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust, the sixth largest U.S. bank, have reported that they will incur big losses as the result of the transac

In addition, other financial institutions cluding more than 100 credit unions - had made deposits in Penn Square that exceeded the \$100,000 insurance provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

NEW YORK - Warburg Pari-

bas Becker-A.G. Becker Inc., a

New York-based investment com-

pany, has said that it has accepted the resignation of Ira T. Wender,

president and chief executive. He

will be succeeded by Daniel J. Good and John G. Heimann,

whose titles will be co-chairmen of

the management committee, the

Mr. Wender's resignation, an-

J740 J755 J740 J755 +75

nounced after a directors' meeting

Mor Prev. soles 6,760. Prev doy's open int 17,495, off 498.

Prev. sales 5. Prev doy's open int 218, up 8.

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New York Futures

Open High Lew Settle Che.
MAINE POTATOES
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Nov 4.70 4.82 4.78 4.82 +.15
Peb 7.73 +.04
Apr 8.75 8.83 8.77 8.80 +.04
Prev doy's open int 2,540, up 7.

COFFEE C 27,300 lbs./ cambs per lb. 27,600 lbs./ cambs per lb. 21,00 122,50 132,75 +1,40 lbs./ cambs per lb. 21,00 122,50 132,75 +1,40 lbs. 21,00 lbs./ cambs per lbs./ cambs

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| September | Sept

Foreign Investors

WASHINGTON — Foreign investors spent \$19.2 billion last

year to acquire at least a 10 per-

cent stake in 875 U.S. businesses. compared with \$12.2 billion in 1,659 businesses in 1980, the Com-

merce Department said Friday.

Foreign investment in the Unit-

ed States rose last year because of an increase in the number of large acquisitions. The data includes 29 acquisitions involving at least \$100

million each, which accounted for \$13.3 billion of the total, the de-

In 1980, foreigners engaged in only 18 purchases of \$100 mln or

more, accounting for \$3.8 billion

partment said.

Increased Stakes

In U.S. Firms

firm said.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

A.G. Becker Shuffles Top Team

The two European shareholders

The management change comes

from 40 percent.

Mar 67.80 69.75
May 99.00 79.15
Jul 70.75 71.65
Sep 72.00 72.15 71.85
Dec 71.00 73.15 71.81
Jen 24.00 73.15 71.81
Mar 74.00 73.00 74.15
Mar 74.00 75.00 77.00 78.00
Pray soles 8.890, 59 77.00 78.00
Pray day's open int 64.711, off 278.

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Commodity Indexes

U.S. Money Rates

in Chicago Thursday, had been ru-, after Mr. Wender's announcement

Citing the likelihood of congressional hearings, the Comptroller of the Currency, C. Todd Conover, declined to comment on the issue. His predecessor, John G. Heimann, who resigned in May, 1981, to enter private business, was traveling and could not be reached.

Banking sources said that in early 1980 the Comptroller's office began to be concerned about Penn Square's loan sales. At that time, the bank was put on the Comptroller's problem list.

In addition to the loan sales, the sources said the Comptroller was concerned about other irregularities in Penn Square's operations. These included uncontrolled growth of Penn Square's own loan portfolio, insufficient liquidity and capital. an increase in problem loans, a huge concentration of loans to energy concerns and uncontrolled growth in contingent liabilities.

In August, 1980, the Comptroller entered a for-

mal agreement with Penn Square in which the bank agreed to take specific steps to correct these problems. Regular progress reports were required.

An examination in September, 1981, indicated that the bank had shown some improvement and that it had come into "partial" compliance with its agreement with the Comptroller. Primarily, it had increased its capital position.

But an examination last March showed that Penn Square's position had "substantially deterioated," the sources said. The examiners found significant losses" in Penn Square's own loans and in loans it had sold to others. In addition, the bank had become heavily dependent on money borrowed from other financial institutions and therefore was highly vulnerable to any loss of con-fidence within the banking industry.

would exercise options to take con-trol of the firm and increase their lose \$2 million in the eight months

holdings to more than 50 percent that ended June 30.

Hard Times for Copper Country

(Continued from Page 9)

Dodge, the nation's second-largest copper producer - after Kennecott, a unit of Standard Oil of Ohio - and the largest copper producer in Arizona.

Phelps Dodge, known as one of the most efficient producers, shut down nearly all of its production on April 17 and laid off 3,800 workers in Arizona towns like Morenci and Clifton - towns that

exist only because of the mines. Other companies have also cut back, with layoff reports in the state, which last year produced nearly two-thirds of the nation's 1.7 million tons of copper, coming in almost daily.

"It is quite obvious that if things continue as they are, it's just a matter of time before the whole domestic copper industry shuts down," said Thomas E. Scartaccini, manager of Asarco's southwestern mining department in Tucson.

Already nearly 16,000 of the state's 26,000 copper workers have been laid off and many of the others are on short work weeks. Most of these miners live in hard-scrabble towns that are smack in the middle of nowhere — defined by the mine, with faded pink and brown main streets and concrete block housing.

While mining accounted for only 2.5 percent of Arizona's nonagricultural employment last year, three of the state's counties Greenlee, Gila and Pinal - rely

COMPANY REPORTS

company disclosed that its two firm was "very sound" but suffer-Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local major European shareholders ing from a major decline in its currencies unless otherwise indicated

Japan

Mr. Good, 42, joined Becker as Matsushita Electric Works

United Telecommunicati

Profits Per Share.. 45.4 0.56 6 Months

on mining for up to half of all their

When Phelps closed its operations at Morenci in April, the unemployment rate in Greenlee County shot up to 58 percent and, according to Manuel Perea, Clifton's town administrator, it now stands at 67 percent, the highest in

The long recession — miners call it a depression — has taken a toll on the copper industry in lost revenue, delayed improvements and accumulated debt. It is a setback that aggravates the industry's long-term problems of low-grade ore bodies and fierce competition from foreign producers.

the nation.

As for miners, the price slump has made them take a long, hard look at their dependency on cop-

Phelps Dodge last made a profit during the final quarter of 1981. when its operating earnings totaled \$1.6 million on sales of \$344 million. In the first quarter of 1982, it lost \$19.1 million on sales of

Its short-term debt grew from \$42 million at the end of 1981 to \$98 million at the end of the first

Not Alone

"They are in terrible trouble," said George Cleaver, an analyst with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith. "They're going to lose a whole lot of money this year." So will every other major copper

company. Copper is used by the utilities industry and in automobiles, appliances and houses, all of which consumers are reluctant to buy as long as interest rates remain high.

While a relatively bleak outlook for the industry has been accepted in some of the state's other copper towns, it is not easy to swallow at places like Morenci, where the pay is good, the rents cheap and the cathish plentiful.

Morenci is about 30 miles off Highway 70 in southeastern Ari-

At Morenci, most of the miners live in company housing, and pay \$100 to \$150 a month in rent. They are cared for at the company hospital, they bowl for \$1 a lane at the company alley, and they can swim and view movies at company-built facilities that are leased to a private operator.



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société anonyme Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14, Rue Aldringen. Commercial Register Section B n° 6.177.

Shareholders are invited to attend the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS to be held on July 20th, 1982 at 11: hours, at the registered office of the

company, 14, Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, with the following agenda: To change the name of the Fund to "LE FONDS DELTEC INTER-NATIONAL S.A."; 2. To amend Article 1 of the articles of incorporation.

The Board of Directors.

an associate 18 years ago and has been senior vice chairman, based are S.G. Warburg & Co., a British merchant bank, and Compagnie in the company's Chicago office. Financière Paribas, a holding com-Mr. Heimann, 53, joined Becker in United States pany recently nationalized by the New York one year ago as chair-man of the executive committee af-French government.

50.9 0.66 1981 1,100. 152.7 1.28 1982 1,190. 96.3 1,20

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY

FRANCE



ter serving as Comptroller of the

Currency during the Carter admin-istration. He had previously been

the New York state superintendent

of banks and has 20 years of in-

vestment banking experience.

Département Expérimental d'Étude de la Civilisation Française

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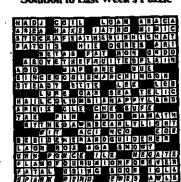
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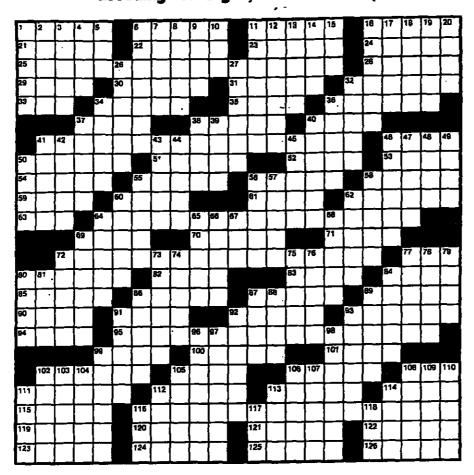
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Breeding Reading By William Lutwiniak



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CHURCHILL AND DE GAULLE By François Kersaudy. 476 pp. \$19.95. Atheneum, Vreeland Ave., Totowa, N.J. 07512 Reviewed by Stanley Hoffmann

SEVERAL books have been written about the stormy relations that existed during World War II between General de Gaulle and the U.S. government. Strangely enough, there was no comparable study of the relations between de Gaulle and the British, even though it was from England that he launched his famous appeal for French resistance on June 18, 1940, and even though the British were the first to recognize him as the leader of the Fighting French, providing him with a base and with supplies.

This gap has been almost filled by François Kersaudy's excellent book. Not quite — because he concentrates on the relationship between de Gaulle and Churchill, which is not as complete a story as that of the relations between the Free French and the Brit-On balance, Kersandy throws more

light on Churchill than on de Gaulle. The latter's suspiciousness of British intrigues, his distrust of British intentions toward French colonial possessions or protectorates (especially in the Near East), his dislike of Churchill's voluntary subordination to Roosevelt's wishes and priorities, his intransigence and conviction that he was too poor, too devoid of power and resources to yield to the great states on whose policies France's fate depended, his relentless fight to defend French sovereignty; and to harness French resistance, all these are well known (thanks largely to de Gaulle). What was not so well known are Churchill's repeated attempts to remove de Gaulle from his position as leader of the Free French — attempts de Gaulle always out-maneuvered or the depth of anger which the general's methods provoked in Churchill, particularly during the four Franco-British crises over Syria and Lebanon (summer, 1941; summer, 1942; November, 1943, and spring, 1945). At the Casablanca Conference in January, 1942, where Churchill and FDR tried to force a "shotgun marriage" between de Gaulle and General Giraud (America's favorite), Churchill was more indignant against de Gaulle than Roosevelt. Kersandy also shows how important a role Churchill's foreign minister, Anthony Eden, played in calming down Churchill and in serving as a mediator between the troublesome general and the ex-asperated prime minister. And he points out that de Gaulle ultimately prevailed, largely because the course and the cause he defended were approved by British opinion, the British press and many British politicians.

Much of the book is highly enter-

taining: the two leaders often behaved like prima donnas (and so did FDR). The pages that tell of the many maneuvers preceding journeys or invi-tations — what could be called the politics of symbolic protocol — are often very funny. But there were se-rious stakes behind these antics. Churchill appreciated de Gaulle's great enterprise, but he wanted a more docile ally, in order to remain free to have some relations with Vichy France, and above all in order to have good ones with Roosevelt, who detest-ed de Gaulle, and whose policy toward France was a horrid mix of high-handedness, contempt, willful ignorance and wishful thinking. De Gaulie, of course, fought in order to preserve France's assets and France's status from the constant encroachments of its big allies, to prevent an Allied military government from run-ning liberated France like an occupied territory (as Roosevelt had planned),

and to restore France's position in Europe — to reverse, as far as was possi-ble, the debacle of 1940. De Gaulle, having waited in vain for more famous French leaders to call for resistance, soon came to see himself as the only valid custodian of France's interests. Churchill, without going as far as Roosevelt in distrusting the general's motives, came to see in him a "danger to European peace" and an enemy of England. Clashes were inevitable. The made them worse.

The fascination of the story and of the two main characters is not the only attraction of the book. Kersaudy lets the story speak for itself; while he often corrects the more or less deliberate errors his two heroes made in their memoirs, he rarely editorializes, and he is scrupulously fair (as well as skillful in setting the stage in the early chapters that deal with the two men's careers before 1940, and with the drama of their meetings in the tragic weeks that preceded the fall of France). But the book incites the reader to go beyond the story, and to ask several larger questions.

A question can be raised about de Gaulle's relentless suspicion of British perfidy in the Near East. Kersandy shows how unjustified it was, especially in 1943 and 1945. Not only did it poison his relations with Churchill, but it had a larger and more disas-trous effect. De Gaulle, who had some understanding of the nationalist movements that wanted to shake off French colonial rule, turned increasingly to repression, not only because he wanted to preseve France's influence, but also because he thought that France's allies were conspiring to substitute their influence for that of France — something he would not tolerate. As a result, in the Near East (because of British plots, according to his fears), in Indochina (because of American designs, he believed) and in Algeria, he set a course that proved disastrous for liberated France, fatal for the Fourth Republic, and that he himself did not abandon until around

Another question concerns British foreign policy. It was Churchill — the half-American champion of the "English-speaking peoples" — who set Britain on another kind of disastrous course: that of becoming the minor partner of the United States, rather than acting as the leader, with France, of a revived independent Europe. It is a course which Eden deplored ("Can't we really have a foreign policy of our own," he once asked) and which he tried, belatedly and clumsily, to reverse at Suez in 1956. It was also the deepest cause of disagreement with de Gaulle, who had no illusions about either Britain's or France's ability to "persuade the stronger,"and who wanted the two European allies to set their own, and Europe's course, and impose it on the superpowers, "hampered by their rivalry." Forty years later, France, in this respect, remains firmly on the Gaullist path, but Britain wanders in the no man's land between a "special relationship" with the United States that has proved disappointing, and a membership in the European Community that remains half-hearted.

Stanley Hoffman, Douglas Dillon Professor of the Civilization of France and chairman of the Center for European Studies at Harvard, has written widely on government and international affairs. He wrote this review for The Washington Post













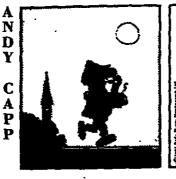


















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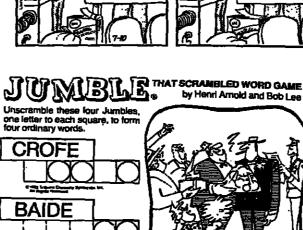






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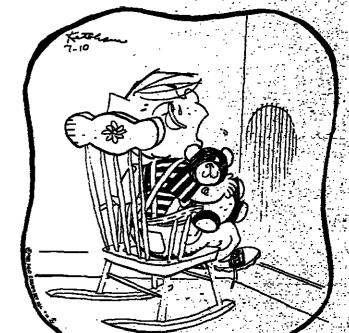


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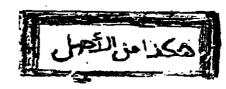
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Jumbles: VAGUE DROOP FLORID CAUGHT Answer: An animal you wouldn't want to see cross your path---A ROAD HOG

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SPORTS

Edler Drives Home 3 Runs As Mariners Defeat Orioles

SEATTLE — Dave Edler drove runs in the first inning as Oakland in three runs, and Bobby Brown best New York, 6-3, behind the and Terry Builing scored twice. four hit pitching of Mike Norris, each Thursday night, enabling the The victory was Billy Martin's Seattle Mariners to defeat the Bal. 1,000th as a major league manager. timore Orioles, 4-3, for their eighth. Norns had a no-hitter until one victory in the last 10 games. Out in the seventh when Oscar Edler singled to drive in the win. Gamble punched a single to cen-

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

ning run in the bottom of the seventh. Bulling drew at walk off Mike. Flanagan (6-8) with one out and; one out later, Julio Cruz also drew a walk. Edier then singled to shallow center field to score Bulling who just barely crossed the plate as Cruz was being thrown out at third to end the inning.

Mike Moore (4-6) was the winner, scattering 11 hits in seven innings of work. He struck out five and walked just one. Bill Candill got the last three outs to notch his

The Orioles jumped out to a 3-0 lead after the first three innings. In the first, Rich Daner, Ken Singleton and Eddie Morray singled for the Orioles' first run, and in the second Gary Roenicke singled, stole second and scored on a threebase throwing error by third baseman Edler on a grounder by Bum-

bry. John Lowenstein hit a homer, his 13th, in the third. Seattle came back in its half of the third to score twice. Bulling walked and Brown singled Cruz bunted both men over and Edler grounded out to score Bulling be-

fore Bruce Bochte doubled to score The Mariners tied it in the fifth. Brown singled and Crez walked and the two worked a double steal. Edler again grounded out to score

A's 6, Yankees 3

out in the seventh when Oscar

A CONTRACTOR OF STREET, CONTRACTOR OF STREET

White Sox 3, Tigers 2

In Chicago, Jerry Hairston hit a two-run pinch homer with two out in the minth iming to lift Chicago to -a 3-2 victory over Detroit. season, came off Dan Petry (8-6). LaMarr Hoyt (11-7) was the

Twins 3, Brewers 0

In Milwankee, Kent Hrbek went 4-for-5 and Jack O'Connor (2-2) hurled seven scoreless innings to lead Minnesota to a 3-0 victory over Milwankee. It was the first shutout against the Brewers in 137 games. Ron Davis registered his

Red Sox 3, Rangers 0 In Arlington, Texas, Jerry

Remy's single snapped a scorcless tie in the sixth, and Dwight Evans' double added an insurance run to support Chuck Rainey (5-3) in a 3-0 triumph over Texas. Rick Honeycutt (4-9) was the loser.

Blue Jays 5, Royals 4

In Kansas City, Mo., Willie Upshaw's single capped a two-run rally in the eighth to give Toronto a 5-4 triumph over Kansas City. Dave Stieb (7-10) scattered seven hits in beating Kansas City for the third time in as many tries this sea-

Angels 5, Indians 1 In Anaheim, Calif., Fred Lynn

In Oakland, Jeff Burroughs and hit a three-run homer in the third

Thursday's Baseball Line Scores

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W L Pct. OB 67 37 560 — ... 85 32 580 1 47 39 519 375 47 45 451 38 48 486 484 38 52 38 146 Moritin, Lavelie (8), Minton (8) and Brenly; Oresco, Zackny (4), Jones (5), Leach (7), M.Scott – (9) and Steams. W— Martin, 4—4, L—Oresco, 1—

SPORTS BRIEFS

Women's Mile Record Is Shattered : PARIS - Mary Decker-Tabb of the United States shattered the world

record for the women's mile with a time of 4 minutes 18.08 seconds uring an international meet here Friday night. The old record of 20.89 was set by Ludmila Veselkova of the Soviet Union in Bologna on

Australia Takes 2-0 Davis Cup Lead

BRISBANE - Australia took a 2-0 lead over Chile in the weekend Pavis Cup quarterfinals as John Fitzgerald and Mark Edmondson cored victories in the opening singles matches Friday.

In the best-of-five series, Fitzgerald, making his Davis Cup debut, osted an 8-6, 7-5, 7-1 triumph over Richard Acuma. In the second sin-

ies match. Edmondson, who reached the semifinals at Wimbledon, ruised to a 6-1, 6-2, 6-3 victory over Pedro Rebolledo. Elsewhere, France held a 1-0 lead over Czechoslovakia; New Zealand

eld a 1-0 lead over Italy, Denmark led Israel, 2-0; and Hungary and arael were tied, 1-1.

Argos Tie Stampeders in CFL Opener

TORONTO - Condredge Holloway scored on a 22-yard run with 2:29 ft, then threw for a two-point conversion to Dave Newman to boost the oronto Argonauts into a 24-24 tie with Calgary Stampeders in the 1982 anadian Football League season opener Thursday night.

Holloway's run through the middle of the Calgary pass rush and his absequent toss to Newman set the stage for a wild finish in which

algary's J.T. Hay missed a 46-yard field goal in the final second. The Argonaut quarterback also upstaged the performance of the ampeder backup quaterback, Bruce Threadgill, who brought his team om a 15-3 deficit at the half by running for two touchdowns and rowing a 14-yard pass for another.

Share Top Spot in Milwaukee Golf

FRANKLIN, Wis. - Five golfers shot 7-under-par 65 Thursday to are the first-round lead in the Greater Milwaukee Open. Dick Zokol, a first year pro from Vancouver, joined Scott Simpson, zry Diehl, David Edwards and Jay Cudd in mastering the 7,010-yard ackaway County Chib course. One shot back was Bob Tway, at 6ider 66. Seven players were at 5-under 67.

'ate Scores Decision Over Boone KNOXVILLE, Term. - John Tate, a former heavyweight champion,

ntinued his comeback Thursday night with a unanimous 10-round cision over Leroy Boone. Tate, who was taller, dominated Boone throughout the bout and came

t the winner despite a final round flurry by Boone. The victory was the th straight for Tate, who is trying to regain the title he lost to Mike eaver in 1980.

Compiled From Agency Dispotches

groundout in the fifth to help California snap an eight-game losing streak with a 5-1 victory over Cleveland, Lary Sorensen (7-7)

Giants 9 Mets 7

In the National League, at New York, Chili Davis got four singles in six at-bats, and drove in two runs as San Francisco beat New York, 9-7. Davis, a rookie center fielder, is riding a 14-game hitting streak while the Mets are suffering through a six-game losing streak, their longest of the season.

Pirates 9, Reds 8

In Pittsburgh, Willie Stargell's two-run pinch-hit homer ignited a Pittsburg five-run rally in the last of the minth as the Pirates beat Cincinnati, 9-8. Jason Thompson, named to the All-Star team earlier in the day, delivered the killing blow, a three-run double off Joe Price. The outburst came after the Reds had scored six runs in the top of the ninth to take an 8-4 lead.

Cubs 5, Astros 3

In Houston, Jody Davis drove in double in the eighth inning to lead Chicago to a 5-3 victory over Houston. Dick Tidrow pitched the seventh inning in relief of Tom Filer to record his fourth victory in five decisions. Phil Garner homered for Houston.

Cardinals 5, Braves 2

In Atlanta, Tom Herr's two-run triple and George Hendrick's two-run double keyed a five-run eighth inning that carried St. Louis to a 5-2 victory over Atlanta. John Stuper (4-1) allowed four hits in seven innings to get the victory with Doug Bair pitching the final two innings for his fourth save. Bob Horner hit his 18th homer for At-

In Philadelphia, Ruppert Jones hit a two-run homer in the first inning and Garry Templeton and Luis Salazar also homered to pow-er San Diego to a 5-3 victory over Philadelphia. John Montefusco earned his seventh victory in 11 decisions with Eric Show relieving in the eighth to gain his third save.

Expos 7, Dodgers 3 In Montreal, Warren Cromartie

drove in three runs and David Palmer continued his mastery in Olympic Stadium to help Montreal snap a four-game losing streak with a 7-3 triumph over Los Angeles. Cromartie's two-run double in the fifth inning broke a 3-3 tie to a help make a winner of Palmer (4puston 02 00 1 00 -3 6 2 2), who won his 13th straight game

Baseball Leaders

Stuper, Boir (5) and D.Porter: Mohler, Gorber (5), Hrobotsy (8), Coviey (9) and Benedict, W—Stuper, 4—L. L.—Mjohler, 8—7, HR.—Atlanta, Horoer (18).

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G. Thomas, Milweskee, 21; Thomas, Cleveland, 25; Coper, Milweskee, 19; Rajockson, Calfornia, 18.

Russ Baffel in kee, 66; Luzinski, Chic Pitching (11 Decksions)

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Burns, Chicago, 8-4. 667; F. Bunniştr, Seattle, 8-4.
667; 2 Tied With £61.

Transactions

BASEBALL American Laugue
KANSAS CITY ROYALS—Released Grant

NEW YORK YANKEES—Activated Doyle Alexander, pitcher, and optioned Andre Robertson, infleider, to Columbus of the nternational Laugue.
TORONTO BLUE JAYS—Activated Otto , designated hitter, and estimated Steve stev, pitcher, to Syracuse of the

International League.

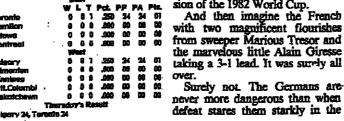
Hetianal Laggue
ATLANTA BRAVES—Recuted Ken Smith,
first baseman-outlieder, from Richmond of the
International Laggue and placed Terry Harper, BASKETBALL Mariene: Besketball Association Mariene: Richard Dorfman vice president-

video of NBA Properties. NEW YORK KNICKS Named Mike Franklis ubate assistant coaches. FOOTBALL

represent Football League Cincinhati, BENGALS—Signed James Bennett, wide receiver, and Ben Needham, thebacker. DALLAS COWBOYS-Signed Menty Hunter. Series of one-year contracts.
HOCKEY
Mollean Hockey League

ST. LOUIS RIVES-Signed Joe Mullers,

CFL Standings





Harald Schumacher, the West German goalie, stopping the penalty shot by Maxime Bossis.

West Germany's Dramatic Victory: More Than the Nerves Could Stand

MADRID — The Brazilians may have gone, but the show does more than linger on. Right to the end, this World Cup retains its sense of theater, its mixture of controversy, quality and unpredictability.

Sunday's final is between Italy and West Germany. But though the stakes will be sky high, a reported \$65,000 per man for the Italians to win in the Bernabeu Stadium, no dramatist alive would dare predict a spectacle as astonishing as the West German semifinal victory over France on Thurs-There was a triumph of

willpower over romance. There were men who had seemed to go to the electric chair and return whole. There were players on both sides running through the visible pain of physical dehydration — and then having to settle their lives' most important effort on the iniquitous lottery of penalties. It was almost more than the

nerves could stand, even to those of us who merely watched.

Hidalgo's Philosophy

We cannot pretend to have watched dispassionately. West Germany has won the World Cup before; the French were underdogs. Germany had disfigured this tournament through its now officially discredited draw against Austria and the soured attitude of the nearest thing in approach Eu-rope has to Brazil.

Those who know Michel Hidal-

go, the French coach, will say: "He cries when he wins, he cries when he loses and he tells his players only that they are playing for France — that should be enough."

This writer's own discussions

with Hidalgo come close to that description, without evidence of the tears. He feels the game deeply he allows expression and mood and he is shattered when players do things in matches that would endanger the career of another professional. He must, therefore, have "died"

a little during the second half in Seville when Harald Schumacher, the German goalkeeper, came out of his area and threw himself at Patrick Battiston in a manner that contained more martial art than soccer challenge.
Two immediate results, both

bad for the sport, were seen by millions on television. Battiston was carried off on a stretcher, Schumacher not only was allowed to continue but was not even shown the yellow card. 2 Teeth Lost

Worse, Battiston ended up in the Clinica Sagrado Corazón in Seville, concussed and minus two teeth. Schumacher's apparent disregard on the field for the consequences of his reckless foul were compounded by his mercenary re-action later. If Battiston needed dental surgery, said the Cologne goalie, he, Schumacher, would pay the bills. Since the loss of Battiston at

that crucial time may have loosened French hopes of winning the match as well as his teeth, and since Herr Schumacher stands to benefit by hundreds of thousands of Deutsche Marks, the offer of pecuniary compensation to an opponent obviously insured to the nilt is insulting. But the night was about far

more than one act of unpunished violence. First it was of the French, outplaying the fear-riddled Germans, running the play with their mastery of flow and rhythm, losing a goal to Pierre Littbarski, pulling it back through a deserved penalty and then having wretched luck in the final seconds of normal time when fullback Manuel Amoros beat Schirmacher with a thunderous shot that rattled the crossbar.

Extra Time

Extra time. Imagine it in the stifling heat of Seville. Imagine France, not expected to come this far, having given the game more effort in its attempts to win, surviving this first gruelling extra session of the 1982 World Cup. And then imagine the French with two magnificent flourishes

the marvelous little Alain Giresse taking a 3-1 lead. It was surely all Surely not. The Germans are never more dangerous than when tain, Karl-Heinz Rummenigge. defying his manager's orders as well as the medical opinion that his pulled hamstring was incapacitating, and turning the entire In the 102d minute of play,

face. On came their injured cap-

ROB HUGHES

Rummenigge exposed the French defense, scoring with typical econ-omy from the left-hand side of the penalty area. The match and the was swung. Klaus Fischer scored the equalizer at 3-3 with an overhead kick from a header by Horst Hrubesch, another substitute despite his "the manager is a coward" outburst earlier in the

Finally, exhausted by the drama, we came to penalty kicks. This is a form of Russian roulette designed to shoot dead the valiant contestants of a soccer match. Ulrich Stieleke, a German, was

first to miss (or rather have his shot saved), but through the tears of his agony he saw Didier Six tamely have a shot saved. Then Maxime Bossis tried for France, Schumacher, guessing by diving right, stopped it, and Hrubesch came up to score Germany's winner on the 12th penalty kick. Villainous Hero

Pandemonium. And the German hero was the true villain. Har ald Schumacher.

The tournament so far has taught us to speculate as little as possible on the winner between West Germany and Italy on Sunday. We have discussed the personalities, we have seen how Paolo Rossi inspired Italy to beat Brazil

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and then to win very comfortably against a Polish side that gave every appearance of having already achieved its major aim of sending Russia home in defeat

But if there is a pointer to an evenly balanced final day, could it be that Italy has proven quite as-tonishingly strong late in the games while the Germans, surely, will suffer some reaction from the gruelling extra time challenge?

U.S. Applies for 1990

MADRID (AP) - The U.S. Soccer Federation has applied to hold the World Cup in the United States in 1990, Kurt Lamm, secre-tary general of the federation, said Friday.

Delegates to the congress of the

World Soccer Federation (FIFA) were talking also of the United States possibly stepping in to run the 1986 World Cup if Colombia, the designated host nation, with-

But Lamm, one of three U.S.

delegates at the congress, said this was based on conjecture. "I am sure Colombia will go through with it," Lamm said in an inter-view. "We have no ambition to take it away from Colombia. "If Colombia did decide it could not do it, and FIFA was in diffi-

culty finding a country to host the competition, a different situation would arise and we would think about it — but even then we would wait for FIFA to approach us." FIFA delegates and officials

and newsmen covering the World Cup during the last month have suggested that the task might be too much for a small country like

NFL Collective Accord

Football League's collective bargaining agreement expires at midnight next Thursday, and the next round of talks between the NFL Management Council (the owners) and the NFL Players Association (the union) is scheduled for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at the New York Sheraton hotel. No

settlement is expected. But it will probably be business as usual for the next two months as the league and its players pre-pare for what both sides hope will be an uninterrupted 63d NFL sea-

Training camps begin opening next Friday, starting with the Baltimore Colts and ending with the Minnesota Vikings on July 29. The owners have vowed to keep the camps open and to stage all scheduled preseason games. The players have vowed not to boycott the camps or those exhibitions.

According to sources on both sides, the first month of the season will be the most pivotal. The first weekend of games is Sept. 12-13.

First Checks Sufficient

NFL players discovered from last summer's baseball strike that a few paychecks early in the season provide enough money to tide them over for the rest of the year. And after three games, all players receive another year of pensionfund credit. Another scenario has the NFL

players waiting until Oct.24 before going on strike. That is the seventh weekend of the season — and the first after baseball's World Series. Despite the expiration of the

bargaining agreement, unsigned players cannot automatically sell their services to other NFL teams, although they are permitted to sign with another league (which means either the Canadian Football League or the new U.S. Football League). NFL veterans still are bound to the clubs that held their contracts,

and drafted rookies still belong to the teams that selected them. It is one of the provisions of the agreement that remains in effect despite its expiration.

Private Bargaining Forbidden

The provision states that if a player is a free agent then the club must issue a tender sheet to him to retain rights to him. The deadlines for those sheets were June 1 for veterans and June 7 for rookies, and all clubs did so.

What is eliminated by the expiration of the bargaining agreement is the involvement of player agents in contract talks. Neither they nor the players themselves can bargain directly with teams. Any accredited union has the

right by law to negotiate wages,

hours and working conditions for

its members and other covered em-

players." Donlan said. he may not work out or even suit

reached or the union reverses itself and permits players or agents to negotiate with teams, the 15 or so unsigned first-round draft choices and other rookies without contracts could find themselves out in

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Jack Donlan, executive director of the Management Council, said his side is willing to designate an official of each of the 28 teams, presumably a general manager, to discuss contracts.

But Ed Garvey, Donlan's counterpart with the players association, said the union will not negotiate for players' individual con-Pay Scale Proposal

tract expired, that players or

agents could no longer talk con-

It is a decision based on the union's bid to alter the basic structure of the NFL pay scale, from individually bargained contracts to across-the-board pay scales for all

The union is demanding a flat percentage of the league's gross in-come, a position unanimously and vociferously opposed by the own-

Fifty-five percent is the figure most often mentioned by the union. Based on that number, all rookies (regardless of position) would receive a base salary of \$75,000, all third-year players \$105,000, all 10th-year players \$300,000, and so on.

Unsigned veterans who choose to report would receive either a contract based on 110 percent of their 1981 salary or the team's latest contract offer, whichever is greater. But rookies have nothing like that to rely on. "The union has made an offer

covering all rookies as part of our percentage of gross plan," Garvey said, explaining why the players association would not bargain for them and acknowledging that it "places rookies in a difficult posi-But Donlan called the association's stance "arrogant" and said it

was another example of Garvey's long dispute with agents. "What is the difference between a veteran free agent coming into camp with the team's latest written offer and the draftee coming in with the team's best offer? It is just an attempt by the union to stick it to the agents representing the drafted As long as a rookie is unsigned,

unless a bargaining agreement is the cold.

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struction is just a fad."

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"If you let the kids pray during school hours, what will they have

"I can't show you pictures of my grandchildren because they're not very attractive kids."

to do in the evenings?"

"My wife's boyfriend gave me

"The thing we enjoy the most about going to the beach on the weekends is the long drive home."

"The reason we can take a twomonth vacation is my husband doesn't have a job."

"Guess what happened to Vice President George Bush yesterday?"

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"Whenever our daughter can't finish her school tunch, she asks the waitress for a doggy bag."

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"We're only here until Rudolph's trial starts for bribing a basketball

"Iim Watt just sold the oil-drilling rights to our son's camp in the Catskills."

"No matter what the environmentalists say, I believe acid rain is still better than no rain at all."

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wait a minute, four, or is it five? Honey, how many times have I been married?"

"The reason the Reagans didn't stay with us in Barbadas is that we didn't have a helicopter pad."

"Chocolate-chip ice cream is an acquired taste." © 1982, Les Angeles Times Syndice

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American Dreams

By Henry Allen ington Post Service WASHINGTON - Some

W times, as Sigmund Freud said, a cigar is just a cigar. Don't take it hard. A kiss is just a kiss and a sigh is just a sigh, too. The fundamental things apply, even to dreams.

Nobody had done a national survey on our American dreams until a recent poll commissioned by ABC and The Washington Post. There was a lot of evidence from doctors, there were some studies done among college students, but nobody had knocked on the door of Mr. and Mrs. Front Porch U.S.A. to find out what was playing on the Posturepedic picture show. "Typical dreams," says Dr.

Milton Kramer, a professor of psychiatry at the University of Cincinnati. "Let me guess which ones were most common in the poll. I'd say falling and being chased or attacked. Falling would be more common in me being chased or attacked would he more common in women In fact, 71 percent of the 1,500 respondents, aged 18 and above, had had a falling dream at least once or twice, to put this one at the top of the charts. But it was 76 percent women, and 66 percent men. Being chased or at-tacked was the third most popular, with 55 percent of men dreaming it, and 56 percent of all women. Career women, however. reported this one at a 63-percent rate. And 62 percent of people who thought nuclear war was likely had had this dream, compared with 51 percent of people

It might not be a surprise, for instance, that 56 percent have had a dream of a sexual experience, or even that it's most popular among the 18-to-30 age group (69 percent) and least popular with those over 60 (34 percent.) It might not be surprising to know that men beat the women 70 to 41 percent on this one. But who'd have guessed that 68 percent of the people who said they do not like President Reagan's person, but approve of his policies would have this dream, while the people who like him but disapprove of his policies have this dream at a mere 50-percent rate?

who thought nuclear war was un-

likely.

Doesn't this mean something? If so, what? Do we care? The question is: Why are we



they have the dream because the

earth spirits love them. They say

to relax, go and find out what the

spirits want to teach you."
In Cincinnati, Dr. Milton

Kramer is more certain. "Insecu-

eye movement, "there's a gen

paralysis of major muscles. They iose all of their tone."

in Washington next to "Grand-

ma's Dream Book" and "Lucky 13 Dream Book," a dream of fall-

ing means that you'd be wise to

play any of the following in the

lottery or local numbers: 812,

disagree. Get a real weird dream, like Freud dreaming that he's dis-

secting his own pelvis or his chil-

dren's doctor's face turned po-

peyed and brown, and the inter-

It's the common ones that

come hard. The 10 dreams that

ABC polled people about were

picked in consultation with psy-chologists. They were as follows,

accompanied by the percentage of people who said they'd had

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pretation can go on forever.

In short, the experts tend to

203, or 37-69-99.

having these dreams at all? And the computer doesn't answer. Neither, really, do the psychologists and psychiatrists after a cen-tury of inquiry, and 82 years since the publication of Freud's "The Interpretation of Dreams.

Or they do answer, but the an-

swers are all different. Freud speculated that falling and flying dreams were reenacuments of being tossed in the air by adults as a child. "I cannot, however, disguise from myself that I am unable to produce any complete explanation. . . I myself have not experienced any dreams of the kind since I turned my attention to the subject of dream interpretation." (The flying or floating dream got a 45 percent reponse in the poll, with the top and bottom groups being, should you care to know, those who dislike Reagan but approve of his policies, at 64 percent; blacks, and all people who make less than \$12,000 a

year, both at 38 percent.) Anyhow, the interpretations ary. Falling is either first or vary. second in every survey I know, says San Francisco psychologist Patricia Garfield, author of "Creative Dreaming." She says it means that the dreamer "may sense the loss of support, som how. Or it may reflect the fact of falling asleep. There's some thought that it may be physiologically related. The Senoi tribe in Malaysia tell their children that

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pretation by Dr. Milton Kramer.

• Falling, 71 percent, Insecuri- Seeing a loved one in danger or dead, 59 percent. Threat of

them, and general thematic inter-

What Stimulates Your Vestibular Nuclei

And Other Insignificant Correlations

 Being chased or attacked, 56 percent. "Often dreamed by people who are very aggressive in waking life."

 Having a sexual experience,
 54 percent. "I'm surprised at how high that is," said Kramer, esing interpretation. Accomplishing something great, 52 percent. Wish fulfill-

• Flying or floating, 45 per-cent. Rising above obstacles. "There's a hypothesis now that it's caused by your vestibular nuclei being stimulated."

· Were paralyzed, unable to run or scream, 42 percent. Indeci-

 Preparing for or taking a school exam, 31 percent. "This tells us we can actually do what we fear we can't, because we wake up and find the dream wasn't true.

 Missed a plane or train or similar, 28 percent. Missed opportunities

Suddenly naked in public, 15 percent. Fear of being revealed.

rity," he says. In Washington, psychiatrist Dr. Walter Mendelson says that So fine. What else is new? We can't answer the old ques-tions to anyone's satisfaction, and dreams of danger in general may have something to do with the fact that during dreaming peri-ods, which are marked by rapid now we have all these new ones coming out of the computer. Why is it, for instance, that independent voters consistently out-dream Republicans or Democrats, ex-And, according to "Prof. A.Z. cept when it comes to dreams of a loved one in danger or dead, where the Democrats do better? Hitts," author of the 1982 edition of the "3 Wise Men Dream Book," available at corner stores

The young dream more than the old, according to this poll. That's no surprise. But the moreeducated dream more than the less-educated, and the rich dream more than the poor. (Maybe the rich get more sleep.) As an Atlanta dream research-

er points out, polling people on their dreams is difficult and might be meaningless. "Each dream is a complicated narrative. The dream is constructed out of the knowledge of the particular dreamer. These themes of falling and so on may occur in lots of dreams, but the dreams are never the same. You never see a whole dream which is identical in two people. Put that in your computer and



Alfred Bloomingdale

Vicki Morgan **PEOPLE**

Bloomingdale Pal Sues

Alfred Bioomingdale, former board chairman of Diners Club In-ternational and member of the New York Bloomingdale's department store family, was such for palimony by a 29-year-old Beverly Hills, Calif., woman he has supported for 12 years. The Los Angoles Superior Court suit by Vicki Morgan claims that Bloomingdale, 66 agreed in 1970 to support her 66, agreed in 1970 to support her for life and provide a house for her. In exchange, according to the suit prepared by lawyer Marvin M. Mitchelson, Morgan gave up all career ambitious to become his confidente, traveling companion and business partner with respect to real estate investments." Bloomngdale also signed a written contract last February equally divid-ing his retail pizza enterprise with Morgan, the suit claimed. The suit seeks "in excess of \$5 million" damages for Morgan's lifetime support, plus half the pizza busi-ness. Bloomingdale, who has recently been confined to his Beverly Hills home because of illness, was unable to come to the phone to discuss the lawsuit, staff members of his house said. They said that all inquiries must be directed to his wife, Betsy. She was unavailable. Mitchelson said Bloomingdale had regularly sent Morgan \$18,000 a month until three weeks ago. Mitchelson said Bloomingdale began his relationship with Morgan when she was 17, had promised he would divorce his wife and marry her and had urged her to end her two brief marriages. Bloomingdale and his wife have long been close friends of the President Reagan and his wife Nancy.

British pianist Peter Donohoe.

29, from Manchester shared sec ond-place honors with the Russian Vladimir Ovchinikov, 24, as the jury in the Tchaikovsky competi-tion decided that none of the contestants merited the cherished gold medal Michie Koyama of Japan took the bronze medal. Soviet pianists Duntry Galdak and Kala Randalu shared the fourth spot while Maria Rovena Arrieta of the Philippines became the first Tchaikovsky laureate from her nation, winning fifth-place honors. . . In the violin compe-tition, two Russians tied for first place, the silver went to a Japanese and two Americans tied for third Soviet violinists Viktoria Muliora 22, and Sergel Stadler, 20, tied for first place. The silver medal want 10 Japanese musician Tomoka Kato, 24, from Tokyo. Andres Cardenes, 25, who was born in Havana but lives in Bloomington, Ind., and Stephanie Chase, 24, of Westport, Conn. shared the bronze medal between them Fourth place went to Amik

Mikhail Baryshnikov, 34, artistic director of the American Ballet Theater, danced at the Spoleto Festival of Two Worlds, his first stage appearance since injuring his right knee five months ago. 1. think it went all right considering that I haven't danced for a while. he said, after successfully pulling off "Other Dances," a de-20-minute pas-de-deux, with Susin Juffe, 19. "It was a remarkable performance from a man still to covering from a serious injury, said the choreographer Jerome Robbins, who created the work for Baryshnikov and Natalia Makaro-

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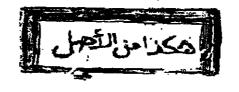
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